

Report on the

HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION

ACTIVITIES

of the

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

for

FISCAL YEAR 1969

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FOREWORD

This report provides information about the health, population and nutrition activities that were undertaken by the Agency for International Development (AID) during the fiscal year 1969 (FY 1969), the amounts of money obligated or committed for them, and, to the extent possible, the progress made in achieving project goals.

The information contained in the report was obtained from a variety of sources. The AID Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1969 was the source from which statements of policy and program plans were obtained. The FY 1969 and FY 1970 regional volumes of the AID Program and Project Data Presentation to Congress were used to help identify the health, population and nutrition projects of AID. The AID Country Assistance Books were used to obtain additional project data. Information about the results achieved in project implementation was obtained from the FY 1970 volumes of the Presentation to Congress, end of tour reports of field staff, other reports of field staff and TDY consultants, messages from USAID Missions and reports of AID Regional Bureaus, contractors and participating agencies. Data on amounts of funds obligated in FY 1969 were obtained from personnel of the AID Regional Bureaus, the Office of War on Hunger and the June 30 1969 reports from the Office of the Controller on Technical Assistance Projects and Activities, and Capital Assistance Projects (W-253).

The designated numbers of health, population and nutrition projects in the AID program are the 500-590 series. If a project was identified

as one in this series it is described in detail. This is done regardless of whether or not FY 1969 funds were involved. Generally, projects reported by AID in other than the 500-590 series are not included in the report although some non-health coded projects were health related or had a health component. The exception to this is that project descriptions have been included for the following: four non-health coded loan projects for municipal water and sewerage improvements in Korea; five non-health coded regional family planning projects in NESAs; a non-health coded family care project in Bolivia; a non-health coded population census project in Uganda; and a non-health coded non-regional environmental health project.

Although the AID Food for Peace Program assists in combatting malnutrition, information about this activity is not included in the report. The reason is that the program is funded primarily with local currencies and dollar costs to AID are not assigned to projects in the 500-590 series.

In the worldwide regional summary sections of the report all projects are identified as either health, population or nutrition. In the country summaries, however, the generic term "health" is used for all three categories.

The report includes combined fiscal data on both dollar grants and loans. It does not include data on local currency obligations, nor does it include a differentiation among various types of funds such as, Technical, Development and Supporting Assistance. The data on funds includes total FY 1969 obligations of AID for country, regional, and

non-regional projects in health, population and nutrition and for support of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad but does not include the funds that were obligated for U.S.-based AID/W program support staff or for PHS technical consultation and support staff. It was not possible to obtain this information for AID/W staff, therefore, none of the obligations for the support staffs are included in the report.

Information on the professional and administrative personnel engaged in the health, population and nutrition activities of AID is limited to those who were on duty as of June 30, 1969. It includes the names, positions, and locations of AID direct-hire employees and those provided by other government agencies under Participating Agency Service Agreements (PASA's) and under Technical Consultation and Support Agreements. Similar information about personnel provided under contract could not be obtained but the names of the contractors are given as part of the project report whenever available.



Health, Population and Nutrition Summary

Worldwide
FY 1969

Program Plans

No significant changes in policy or plans were proposed in the AID program in FY 1969, which was remarkably similar to that of the previous fiscal year. Assistance plans continued to be based on the assumption that only those countries which fully invest their own resources in the implementation of sound development policies have the potential for accelerated growth and ability to utilize effectively outside aid.

It was proposed that the FY 1969 program be heavily concentrated in key countries which adequately fulfill the requirements for accelerated growth.

Fifteen countries were to receive nearly 90% of all country program funds. These were: India, Pakistan, Turkey, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Peru, Tunisia, Indonesia, Korea, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam. Eight countries were to receive 80% of the development loan country programs: India, Pakistan, Turkey, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Korea and Indonesia. Four countries were to receive 95% of supporting assistance funds which are reserved for use in countries having urgent needs for external assistance in the interest of economic or political stability.

In the presentation of the FY 1969 AID program, Congress was apprised of the important connection between broadly-gauged development aid and the assistance measures required to solve the world food problem. AID programs in health, population and agriculture were largely justified on the basis that they would help the developing nations to meet the challenge of their food problems. The FY 1969 proposed agriculture program was to be increased 40%. Along with agricultural development, population and family planning assistance was to be given the highest priority. The congressional presentation for FY 1969 indicated that AID hoped to exceed the \$35 million earmarked for population programs in FY 1968, but did not specify the amount. No increases in support for health or nutrition programs were indicated in the congressional presentation.

Health

In FY 1969, AID proposed to continue in cooperation with international organizations and other governments the control or eradication of malaria, smallpox, cholera, sleeping sickness and other diseases. The total assistance proposed for health activities was not specified. Assistance amounting to \$9.5 million was to be provided to the African Region for smallpox-measles control, \$2.3 million to Laos for rural health services and \$1.5 million worldwide for backstopping malaria eradication programs.

Population

AID anticipated that the \$35 million earmarked in FY 1968 would be exceeded in the FY 1969 assistance to population programs.

It was stated in the congressional presentation that new attitudes, both in the United States and overseas, had recently allowed an expansion of the program. AID planned to continue its encouragement and help to recipient nations in the adoption and implementation of family planning programs.

Four principles were to guide AID policy in this field:

1. Overpopulation and underdevelopment go hand-in-hand.

Overpopulation leads to malnutrition which saps productivity; national resources are diverted from development to care for the dependent population.

2. The government of every nation with a population problem should do its utmost to increase knowledge and practice of family planning among its citizens.

3. Because the population question is delicate and the sovereignty and sensibilities of other nations must be respected, AID will act only on request of recipient countries.

4. AID will not participate in international or individual coercion.

During FY 1969, a wide variety of research projects on new methods of family planning administration and education were to be given special emphasis.

Nutrition

The FY 1969 congressional presentation indicated that AID planned to use food aid, research and other tools to enrich diets under its assistance program. The justification for an assistance program to

improve nutrition is simply stated as follows: poor diets cut energy, kill initiative, shorten life spans, cause physical and mental retardation, and encourage high birth rates in the less developed countries.

An AID program to develop and market U.S.-produced fish concentrate was to be expanded in FY 1969. Nutrition and Food-From-the-Sea projects planned for FY 1969 included a protein fortification of staple foods in India, feasibility studies on the introduction of fish protein concentrates in Chile and a lysine fortification of wheat in Tunisia.

Program Implementation

The FY 1969 appropriation for economic assistance totaled \$1.69 billion. This was approximately \$488 million less than the FY 1968 appropriation. The substantial cutback continued the downward trend of the past several years. Within the total appropriation, funds earmarked for the population program were increased from \$35 million in FY 1968 to \$50 million in FY 1969. In spite of the increase in funds for the population program, the total funds obligated for health, population and nutrition decreased markedly in FY 1969. The obligations amounted to \$102.314 million as compared to \$168.781 million in FY 1968. The decrease was due mainly to reductions in funding of loans for environmental health programs in Latin America and Africa, and for malaria eradication programs in Latin America and the Near East South Asia regions. Other reductions occurred in the Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication program in Africa and in health services projects in Vietnam. These reductions in funding, however, did not necessarily reflect proportionate reductions in program activities since the funds for environ-

mental health and malaria programs that were committed by loans in FY 1968 reduced funding requirements in FY 1969.

Total funds obligated for AID program activities and the amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition by region or other allocation are shown in Table 1, Page 8.

Population programs in FY 1969 received \$45.548 million (44.52%) of the total amount of funds obligated for health activities. Funds obligated for nutrition programs amounted to \$1.391 million (1.36%) and obligations for health programs amounted to \$55.375 million (54.12%). See Table 2, Page 9.

Another indicator of program trends and emphases was the number of projects initiated in FY 1969. Of a total of 52 new projects, 34 were population, 10 were nutrition, and 8 were health. Worldwide there were 253 active health, population and nutrition projects.

The distribution of projects initiated in FY 1969 and prior years was as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated in FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Prior Years</u>
Total	253	52	201
Africa	38	12	26
East Asia	21	1	20
Latin America	68	5	63
Near East South Asia	27	6	21
Viet Nam	14	1	13
Non-regional	85	27	58

The distribution of projects by activity, was as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Prior Years</u>
Total	253	52	201
Health	117	8	109
Population	109	34	75
Nutrition	27	10	17

All projects initiated in FY 1969, and 112 of those initiated in prior years required an FY 1969 obligation of funds.

The 112 projects were distributed as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Nutrition</u>
Total	112	52	50	10
Africa	15	10	4	1
East Asia	12	6	5	1
Latin America	28	9	19	-
Near East and South Asia	12	4	8	-
Viet Nam	13	13	-	-
Non-Regional	32	10	14	8

The amount of FY 1969 funds obligated for the 59 health projects (52 old, 7 new) by activity and region or other allocation is shown in Table 3, page 10.

Amount the health activities, health services and facilities ranked first in terms of amounts of funds obligated, \$31.475 million. Of this total \$18.034 million was obligated for Vietnam.

In FY 1969 only 4.18% of funds obligated for health activities were loans in contrast to 41.39% in FY 1968. There were two new loans committed for health activities in FY 1969 for which obligations totaled \$2.316 million as compared to 14 loans totaling \$69.866 in FY 1968. The recipient countries were Ethiopia and Nigeria. See Table 4, on page 11.

The AID health staff, as of June 30, 1969, numbered 543. Of the total, 277 (51.01%) were AID direct-hire employees. Through PASA's 257 (47.33%) were provided by the PHS and 9 (1.66%) by other agencies. Of all staff members on field assignments 34.44% were in Vietnam.

The distribution of staff by region, or other allocation, and employer was as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	543	277	257	9
Africa	76	6	67	3 <u>1/</u>
East Asia	48	25	23	-
Latin America	35	9	26	-
Near East and South Asia	40	19	18	3 <u>2/</u>
Viet Nam	187	179	8	-
Domestic Support Staff	157	39	115	3 <u>3/</u>

1/ Department of Commerce/Census Bureau

2/ Department of Agriculture

3/ Department of Health, Education, and Welfare/Social and Rehabilitation Service

Domestic support staff includes all health personnel assigned to duty in the U.S. including AID/W, and the technical consultation and support staff (TC&S) and PASA support staff of the Public Health Service and the other agencies identified. Information concerning disciplines and specialties is included in the regional and non-regional summaries of the report. Names, positions and locations of all AID direct-hire and other staff are given in the section of the report which begins on page 455.

Table 1 Funds obligated for AID program and amount and percentage for health, population, and nutrition activities by region or other allocation, Worldwide, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)			
Total	\$732,303	\$102,314	13.97
Africa	86,603	9,361	10.81
East Asia	104,843	15,917	15.18
Latin America	165,620	12,530	7.56
Near East South Asia	90,812	5,565	6.12
Vietnam	196,370	25,718	13.14
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	15,100	8,270	54.77
Non-Regional Projects	73,340	24,953	34.02

Table 2. Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects and other activity by region or other allocation and percentage of each type of activity, Worldwide, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Health	% for Health (thousands of dollars)	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
Total	\$102,314	\$55,375	54.12	\$45,548	44.52	\$1,391	1.36
Africa	9,361	7,762	82.9	1,440	9.96	159	1.10
East Asia	15,917	7,812	49.08	7,997	50.24	108	0.68
Latin America	12,530	2,313	18.46	10,217	81.54	-	-
Near East South Asia	5,565	774	15.38	4,564	80.54	227	4.07
Vietnam	25,718	25,718	100.00	-	-	-	-
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	8,270	8,270	100.00	-	-	-	-
Non-regional	24,953	2,726	10.92	21,330	85.48	897	3.60

Table 3. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and region or other allocation, Worldwide, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Measles Smallpox	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)							
Total	\$55,375	\$8,553	\$2,222	\$31,475	\$8,431	\$4,075	\$619
Africa	7,762	2,283	138	1,050	216	4,075	
East Asia	7,812	635	-	3,354	3,266	-	557
Latin America	2,313	169	-	407	1,737	-	-
Near East South Asia	774	-	60	-	714	-	-
Vietnam	25,718	5,350	2,024	18,034	310	-	-
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	8,270	-	-	8,270	-	-	-
Non-Regional	2,726	116	-	360	2,188	-	62

Table 4. Funds committed for health project loans by activity, region, and countries, Worldwide, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	No. of Loans	Environ- mental Health	Health Services Facilities	Malaria Eradication
(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$2,316	2	\$2,100	-	216
Ethiopia	216	1	-	-	216
Nigeria	2,100	1	2,100	-	-

AFRICA REGION

Program Plans

During FY 1969, AID proposed to continue its revised development assistance policy to provide concentrated bilateral aid to the "development emphasis" countries of Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and the East African Community states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In addition to bilateral programs in these countries, AID planned to continue Supporting Assistance to the Congo (Kinshasa) to help solve its balance-of-payments problems and strengthen internal security; to continue shifting from bilateral assistance in the rest of independent Africa to support of regional projects involving cooperation of two or more African states; and to increasingly coordinate AID assistance throughout Africa in a multilateral framework, through arrangements under the leadership of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The proposed concentration of AID assistance in FY 1969 was to be on education to deal with continued shortages of skilled manpower; food production, with linked activities in nutrition, family planning and health; communications and transportation facilities; and strengthening of the private sector.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$86.603 million were obligated for AID activities in Africa. Of the total, \$9.361 million (10.81%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 5 on page 17.

The FY 1969 obligations for health, population and nutrition were 35% less than in FY 1968.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentages for each type of activity are shown on Table 6 on page 18.

There were 38 active health, population and nutrition projects in the Africa Region in FY 1969, of which 10 were regional and 28 were in 15 of the 32 countries of Africa in which AID had activities. Twenty-six of these 38 projects were initiated in prior years and 12 were initiated in FY 1969. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	38	12	26 <u>1/</u>
Health	22	2	20
Population	13	8	5
Nutrition	3	2	1

1/ Ten health, four population and one nutrition projects initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1969 funds.

All nine of the development emphasis countries had one or more active health, population or nutrition projects during FY 1969. New projects were initiated in six of these countries: Morocco, Uganda, Tunisia, Kenya, Liberia, and Ghana.

Seventeen of the 23 non-emphasis countries had no health, population or nutrition projects in FY 1969. In the other non-emphasis countries, only two had projects for which FY 1969 funds were obligated.

Approximately 49% of the FY 1969 funds for health, population and nutrition projects were committed for regional projects. Five of these were initiated in FY 1969. The largest regional project in Africa is the Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, which was initiated in a previous year. Eighteen countries participated in the project during

FY 1969: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Upper Volta. Three of the countries served by this project were development emphasis countries.

Table 7 on page 19 shows the amount of funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation. Of the total obligated for health projects, 52.49% was for smallpox eradication and measles control; 29.31% for environmental health; 13.65% for health services and facilities development; 2.77% for malaria eradication; and 1.78% for health manpower development.

AID had 76 health staff members on field assignments in Africa as of June 30, 1969. Six were AID direct-hire employees, 67 were provided by the Public Health Service and three by the Census Bureau through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	76	6	67	3
Physicians	17	3	14	-
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	2	-	2	-
Nurses	1	1	-	-
Sanitarians	2	-	2	-
Health Educators	3	1	2	-
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	7	-	7	-
Hospital Administration Advisors	1	-	1	-
Administrative Officers	3	-	3	-
Business Manager	1	-	1	-
Operations Officer	26	-	26	-
Supply Management Officer	1	-	1	-
Engineering Service Officer	1	-	1	-
Personnel Director	1	-	1	-
Statistician	3	-	1	2 <u>1/</u>
Secretary	2	-	2	-
Virologist	1	-	1	-
Well Driller	1	1	-	-
Pharmacist	1	-	1	-
Health Records Librarian	1	-	1	-
Computer Programmer	1	-	-	1 <u>1/</u>

1/ AID/Census Bureau PASA

In addition to the personnel on assignment in Africa, 26 U.S. based staff of the PHS provided program support services for two projects carried out under PASA's: the Liberia Medical Center Project and the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project. The disciplines and specialties represented are included in the table on page 15.

The names, positions and location of AID, PHS and Census Bureau field and U.S. based staff are listed in the section of the report beginning on page 455.

Table 5. Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Health Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)			
Total	\$ 86,603	\$ 9,361	10.81
Regional	24,111	4,544	18.85
*CWAORA	4,491	64	1.43
East Africa Regional	4,754	--	--
**SARAC	1,001	--	--
Country Total	52,256	4,753	9.10
Botswana	65	--	--
Burundi	14	--	--
Cameroon	87	--	--
Central Africa Republic	76	--	--
Chad	97	--	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,257	--	--
Dahomey	157	--	--
Ethiopia	5,041	565	11.16
Gambia	23	--	--
Ghana	2,818	119	4.22
Guinea	757	--	--
Ivory Coast	65	--	--
Kenya	2,260	133	5.88
Lesotho	74	--	--
Liberia	4,998	1,075	21.51
Malagasy Republic	155	23	14.84
Malawi	1,237	--	--
Mali	893	--	--
Mauritius	50	--	--
Morocco	1,523	156	10.24
Niger	98	--	--
Nigeria	15,726	2,100	13.35
Rwanda	69	--	--
Senegal	260	--	--
Sierra Leone	203	--	--
Somali Republic	1,505	160	11.90
Swaziland	50	--	--
Tanzania	1,315	--	--
Togo	204	--	--
Tunisia	9,124	349	3.83
Uganda	1,973	73	3.70
Upper Volta	91	--	--

*Central and West Africa Office for Regional Activities

**South African Regional Activities Coordination

Table 6 Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Africa Region, FY 1969.

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)							
Total	\$9,361	\$7,762	82.92	\$1,440	9.96	\$159	1.10
Regional	4,544	4,090	90.01	421	9.26	33	0.73
*CWAORA	64	28	43.75	36	56.25	--	--
Country Total	4,753	3,644	88.74	983	9.98	126	1.28
Ethiopia	565	565	100.00	--	--	--	--
Ghana	119	--	--	119	100.00	--	--
Kenya	133	--	--	133	100.00	--	--
Liberia	1,075	796	74.05	279	25.95	--	--
Malagasy Republic	23	23	100.00	--	--	--	--
Morocco	156	--	--	156	100.00	--	--
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	100.00	--	--	--	--
Somali Republic	160	160	100.00	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	349	--	--	223	63.90	126	36.10
Uganda	73	--	--	73	100.00	--	--

*Central and West Africa Office for Regional Activities

Table 7 Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Africa Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Measles- Smallpox
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$7,762 ^{1/}	\$2,283	\$138	\$1,050	\$216	\$4,075
Regional	4,090	--	--	15	--	4,075
CWAORA	28	--	28	--	--	--
Country Total	3,644	2,283	110	1,035	216	--
Ethiopia	565	--	110	239	216	--
Liberia	796	--	--	796	--	--
Malagasy Republic	23	23	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	--	--	--	--
Somalia Republic	160	160	--	--	--	--

^{1/} Of this total, \$2.1 million (27.05%) was for a loan in Nigeria for a Water Supply project.

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Africa Region FY 1969

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Regional	Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication	698-11-510-116	--	4,075,000
"	National Academy of Sciences Health Survey	698-11-590-109	csd-1122	15,000
"	East Africa Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding	698-11-560-170	--	30,000
"	Regional Public Health Training (CWAORA)	625-11-540-332	--	28,000
"	Regional Population Planning and Support	698-11-580-166	--	24,000
"	Regional Population Planning	698-11-580-346	AFR-629	300,000
"	West Africa Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding	698-11-560-170	--	3,000
"	Demographic Survey Workshop	698-11-570-337	--	97,000
"	Urban Fertility Study (CWAORA)	625-11-570-512	AFR-634	36,000
"	Pathfinder Fund Activities	698-11-580-189	AFR-575	--
Botswana	No health projects			
Burundi	No health projects			
*Cameroon	No health projects			
*Central African Republic	No health projects			
*Chad	No health projects			
Congo (Kinshasa)	No health projects			
*Dahomey	Public Health	680-11-550-003	--	--
	Rural Water Supply	680-22-520-022	680-H-002	--

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Ethiopia	Malaria Eradication	663-11-510-006	663-H-013	216,000
"	Gondar Health College	663-11-540-003	--	80,000
"	Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea	663-11-540-005	--	30,000
"	Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	--	239,000
*Gabon	No health projects			
*Gambia	No health projects			
*Ghana	Family Planning and Demographic Data Development	641-15-570-051	--	98,000
"	Danfa Rural Health Family Planning	641-11-580-055	--	21,000
*Guinea	No health projects			
*Ivory Coast	No health projects			
Kenya	Kenya Water Supply	615-22-521-117	615-H-002	--
"	Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141	--	133,000
Lesotho	No health projects			
*Liberia	National Medical Center	669-11-540-054	669-H-004	796,000
"	Monrovia Water Supply	669-22-520-089	669-H-008	--
"	Monrovia Sewerage	669-52-520-075	669-H-009	--
"	Demographic Survey	669-11-590-109	--	184,000
"	Maternal and Child Health Training	669-11-540-110	--	95,000
Malagasy Republic	Ground Water Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	--	23,000
Malawi	No health projects			
*Mali	No health projects			
Mauritius	No health projects			

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Morocco	Population/Family Planning	608-11-580-089	--	156,000
*Niger	No health projects			
*Nigeria	Ibadan Water Supply	620-22-521-720	620-H-004	--
"	Lagos Water	620-22-520-709	620-H-014	2,100,000
Rwanda	Kigali Water Supply	696-12-521-003	--	--
*Senegal	Water Resources Survey	685-11-520-001	--	--
*Sierra Leone	No health projects			
Somali Republic	Mogadiscio Water System	649-52-520-037	649-H-005	160,000
Sudan	Khartoum Sewerage System	650-22-520-072	650-H-006	--
Swaziland	No health projects			
Tanzania	Regional Urban Water Supply	621-22-520-054	621-H-003	--
*Togo	No health projects			
Tunisia	Family Planning	664-11-580-224	--	223,000
"	Food and Nutrition: Lysine Fortification Study	664-11-560-255.1	--	125,500
Uganda	Population Census and Automatic Data Processing	617-11-780-051	--	73,000
*Upper Volta	No health projects			

*Participates in the Regional Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project. (Congo (Brazzaville), not listed above, is served by this project. Equatorial Guinea, not listed above, is also served by this project.)

AFRICA REGIONAL PROJECTS

The FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds for all AID African Regional programs totaled \$19.850 million. Of this amount, \$4.544 million (23.61%) was obligated for seven regional health projects. These were: Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication, 698-11-510-116, \$4.075 million; East African Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding, 698-11-560-318, \$30,000; West African Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding, 698-11-560-170, \$3,000; National Academy of Sciences--Program Support, 698-11-590-109, \$15,000; Population Planning and Support, 698-11-580-166, \$24,000; Regional Population Planning, 698-11-580-346, \$300,000; and Regional Demographic Survey Workshops, 698-11-570-337, \$97,000.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA OFFICE FOR REGIONAL ACTIVITIES (CWAORA)

The FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for technical and capital assistance for CWAORA regional projects totaled \$4.491 million. Of the total, \$64,000 (1.43%) was obligated for two health projects: Regional Public Health Training, 625-11-540-332; Urban Fertility Study, 625-11-570-512.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication

Project No. : 698-11-510-116

Began : Fiscal Year 1963

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist nineteen West and Central African countries in the eradication of smallpox and the control of measles.

Smallpox is one of the most lethal diseases known to man and in Africa kills approximately 25% of those stricken. The smallpox portion of the project represents a U.S. contribution to the global program sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) to eradicate the disease throughout the world. The measles portion of this dual campaign is intended to reduce a major cause of death and disability among young Africans.

Technical direction of the project is carried out for AID by the PHS under a PASA. Commodities are provided by AID through grant agreements with the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight Against Major Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and by the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Planning and operations in West Africa are coordinated by the OCCGE and by the OCEAC, by the governments of participating countries and with WHO, as required.

As of June, 1969, twelve U.S. physicians and a number of other specialists were working with health personnel of the following participating countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, and Upper Volta. U.S. assistance to the program in Congo (Brazzaville) consists of commodities only.

PHS personnel are posted in countries, at the regional office in Lagos, Nigeria, and in Atlanta, Georgia, at the National Communicable Disease Center. NCDC is responsible for supervision of the project. Phase II, the present stage of the project, is planned as a maintenance program consisting of smallpox vaccinations for persons not vaccinated in Phase I, the "ring" vaccination of potential smallpox epidemic cases, and the vaccination of children against both smallpox and measles.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$4.075 million were obligated for this project. Of the total, \$2.220 million was obligated for technical services under a PASA with the PHS. The balance was obligated for commodities and other expenses.

Progress:

Approximately 68 million persons were vaccinated for smallpox January, 1967 through January, 1969. Of these, 11 million were children who also received measles vaccinations. The 1967 rate of 8.51 cases of reported smallpox per 100,000 population in this region of West and Central Africa has been cut in half (4.03) by the campaign thus far. New cases reported in November and December, less than 2 per 100,000 population, are the lowest in the recorded histories of the countries.

U.S. Staffing:

Sixty-eight professional, operational, and clerical personnel were provided by the Public Health Service.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: National Academy of Sciences Health Survey
Project No. : 698-11-590-109
Contract No.: csd-1122
Contractor : National Academy of Sciences
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is implemented on behalf of AID by the National Academy of Sciences under a Task Order which provides for the consultant services of a Tropical Medical and Health Specialist. The consultant assists AID as follows: 1) developing plans to strengthen the role of African organizations in implementing health programs; 2) helping develop and plan health programs with particular reference to regional projects; 3) advising and assisting in the evaluation and/or development of programs in the general field of tropical health, with particular emphasis on the regional aspects of health programs covering the control of onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis and sleeping sickness; 4) the development of public health medical training facilities and organization of public health and medical services; and 5) providing such other advice and assistance as might be requested by AID.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$15,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In addition to the consultative duties performed for AFR/ID/PH, the Tropical Medical and Health Specialist participated on behalf of AID in the Ninth Technical Conference of OCCGE, in a WHO-sponsored meeting to

develop an onchocerciasis control program in Africa, and in conferences with Africa health leaders on control of other endemic diseases and on health manpower training.

U.S. Staffing:

One Tropical Medical and Health Specialist consultant is provided under the Task Order.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: East Africa Workshop on Nutrition and Child Feeding

Project No. : 698-11-560-170

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project was to promote effective action for alleviating malnutrition in East Africa and to assist in the development of African regional institutions which are capable of providing the technical and training resources required in this field.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated.

Progress:

In May 1969, representatives of ten countries including Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia participated in a workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya, designed to increase their awareness of the dangers of malnutrition and knowledge of the latest technical advances to combat the nutritional problems common to these countries.

The exchange of ideas and experiences resulting from the nutrition-improvement efforts of the countries highlighted the advantages of a regional approach to the problem, and sparked the interest of regional organizations in pooling resources to implement the conference recommendations. The report of the conference has been printed and is being distributed.

U.S. Staffing:

Consultant services of two PHS staff members, a nutritionist specialist and a nutritionist administrator, were provided.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Public Health Training

Project No. : 698-11-540-332

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

A three man study team composed of a physician, public health nurse and a health educator carried out a two month feasibility study in two West African countries to:

1. Assist representatives of Chad, and the Central African Republic to identify common needs for retraining existing health workers to provide the supportive health education component of the basic preventative health services.
2. Assist the Governments of Chad and the Central African Republic to meet these needs by developing a training program mutually acceptable.
3. Achieve agreement between officials of the participating governments and the regional Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), on the details of the project proposal, and determine the extent of support to be provided by all parties.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$28,000 were obligated.

Progress:

The study team completed their report. A PROP was also prepared and met AID/W approval. Translation (French version) of the proposal is now in process. When translation is completed it will be submitted to OCEAC for

final review in concert with the Governments of Chad and Central Africa Republic. Following these final reviews, negotiations for a project contractor will begin.

U.S. Staffing:

A public health nurse and a public health educator were provided under an AID/PHS PASA. The services of the third member of the team, a physician, were provided through an AID contract with the Kaiser Foundation, International Health Division.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Population Planning and Support
Project No.: 698-11-580-166
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

To provide the necessary program development and support to the population program including a regional population officer, consultants, and AID/W assistance in field project development.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$24,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

One Regional Population Officer has been posted in Ghana and is providing technical assistance to West African countries. Consultation services and monitoring of activities in East Africa are also carried out. A limited amount of family planning and population literature has been translated into French and selectively distributed to Francophone African countries.

U.S. Staffing:

1 Regional Population Officer, AID direct-hire.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Population Planning

Project No. : 698-11-580-346

Contract No.: AFR 629

Contractor : The Population Council

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

The major objective of this project is to aid in the collection and analysis of information needed to assess population growth and its effects. Under this grant the Population Council will work primarily in the following activities:

a. Demographic Studies

- 1) Development of methods to improve collection of vital statistics to provide more reliable population growth estimates.
- 2) KAP Studies (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of family planning).
- 3) Relationship between fertility and immigration in selected areas.

b. Training and Education Activities

- 1) Provision of technical assistance for teaching and research activities related to population planning.
- 2) Awarding of scholarships/fellowships for in-service training, third country and U.S. training in fields related to population planning.
- 3) Development, production and distribution of materials for the information of the general public.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$300,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

No progress is reported, as the funds were obligated at the end of FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

Number and types of technicians to be determined as appropriate for the activities developed under this grant.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: West Africa Workshop on
Nutrition and Child Feeding
Project No. : 698-11-560-170
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Terminated : Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project was to promote effective action for alleviating malnutrition in West Africa and to assist in the development of African regional institutions which are capable of providing the technical and training resources required in this field.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$3,000 were obligated for expenditures connected with the project.

Progress:

The project was completed in FY 1968.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Demographic Survey Workshop

Project No. : 698-11-570-337

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to prepare African technicians with some basic skills and technical background for planning and carrying out demographic surveys in Africa.

AID Financing:

In FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$97,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During FY 1969 one Demographic Workshop was conducted in the United States for ten participants from seven African nations.

U.S. Staffing:

AID/Census Bureau PASA personnel carry out this activity.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Urban Fertility Study in Two Major Cities.

Project No. : 625-11-570-512

Contract No.: AFR. 634

Contractor : Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Fertility in Africa is still greatly prized, principally because of the high infant mortality and the widely held belief that family planning is a scheme by foreigners to maintain control over a developing country. Accordingly, programs based on provision of contraceptives alone cannot be expected to prove immediately popular nor be presumed to be entirely sufficient. It is also important to determine the range and forms of variations affecting individual patterns of behavior related to fertility, especially those prevalent in urban centers.

This project is to provide assistance for Northwestern University to complete a study of fertility in Douala and Yaounde being carried out by them, with the objective of identifying the major factors underlying the fertility patterns, which can serve as a basis for future development of family planning programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$36,000 were obligated

Progress:

Proceeding according to schedule. Funds obligated during the last month of FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

One principal investigator and two research assistants are provided under the PIO/T.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Pathfinder Fund Activities

Project No. : 698-11-580-189

Contract No.: AFR 575

Contractor : The Pathfinder Fund

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The immediate objectives of this grant are to accelerate the development in Africa of family planning service programs, establish nuclei of satisfied family planners, stimulate the development of several approaches to family planning that have shown promise in other areas, and explore a variety of distribution methods for contraceptives.

Activities to be undertaken would include but not be limited to the development of demonstration family planning projects in Africa integrated into health programs including:

- a) Maternal and child health services and family planning.
- b) Health education relating to:
 - 1) Antenatal and postpartal care
 - 2) Family planning
 - 3) Infant and child care
 - 4) Nutrition
 - 5) Home hygiene and sanitation
- c) Other health services
- d) Manpower training

AID Financing:

An initial grant was made in FY 1968 in the amount of \$250,000.

No additional grant funds were provided in FY 1969.

Progress:

Field program assistance was given to a number of African countries to help stimulate interest in and to encourage early family planning activities. Funds were utilized for such activities as: provision of study tours for five participants from Uganda; payment of shipping costs for contraceptive pills to several newly established family planning centers; assistance in developing a feasibility study for establishing family planning activities in Upper Volta; and development of audio-visual materials for training family planning workers in Mauritius.

U.S. Staffing:

Provided by contractor.

EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL PROJECTS (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda)

The FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for technical and capital assistance for East African Regional projects totaled \$4.754 million. There were no health projects included in the East African Regional program.

ALGERIA

In FY 1969 no Foreign Aid funds were obligated for USAID program in Algeria. Expenditures amounting to \$54,000 were made from funds obligated in prior years.

BOTSWANA

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$65,000 were obligated for a special Self-Help and Development project, 633-11-998-001. There were no AID supported health activities.

BURUNDI

In FY 1969 USAID/Burundi obligated a total of \$14,000. This amount was for a Self-Help and Development project, 695-11-995-001.

CAMEROON

In FY 1969 USAID/Cameroon obligated Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$87,000 for the support of agriculture and natural resources project, education, and a special Self-Help and Development project, 631-11-998-028. The Cameroon participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

In FY 1969 USAID/C.A.R. obligated a total of \$76,000 for technical assistance support. This amount was for a special Self-Help and Development project, 676-11-998-018.

There were no health projects. C.A.R. participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CHAD

In FY 1969 USAID/Chad obligated a total of \$97,000 for self-help projects. No health projects were included in the Mission program.

Chad participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

In FY 1969 the AID Mission in Congo (K) obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.257 million for technical assistance programs in agriculture, education, public safety, and public administration.

No health projects were included in the Mission program.

DAHOMY

In FY 1969 USAID/Dahomey obligated grant funds amounting to \$157,000 for Self-Help Development projects. These funds provide support for small, local, self-help activities of a development nature undertaken by the local population.

A loan-funded project, Rural Water Supply, 680-22-520-002, did not require additional funds.

In addition, Dahomey participates in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

DAHOMFY

Project Name: Public Health

Project No. : 680-11-550-003

Began : April, 1962

Estimated Termination Date: June, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project emphasizes training of health personnel in fields of hygiene and preventative medicine through demonstration of medical care and dental health service clinics. Operations Crossroads Africa under contract to AID provides medicine and dental staff for treatment of acute diseases and emergencies and supplemental care to inhabitants in remote areas.

AID Financing:

In FY 1969 no grant funds were obligated for this project. Expenditures were made in the amount of \$75,000 to liquidate accounts in connection with project support in prior years.

Progress:

Two permanent clinic sites have been established. The project terminated Fiscal Year 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

Personnel was provided by contractor.

DAHOMAY

Project Name: Rural Water Supply
Project No. : 680-22-520-022
Loan No. : 680-H-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : Not yet signed

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to cover design and commodity procurement costs for construction of potable water supply systems for fifteen small villages,

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, no disbursements had been made from the loan which totaled \$850,000.

Progress:

Engineer reported to the project site April, 1969. A portion of the commodities have been processed and put out for bids for three villages. Contracts not yet awarded.

ETHIOPIA

In FY 1969 USAID/Ethiopia obligated a total of \$5.038 million for its technical and capital assistance programs. Of the total, \$562,000 (11.16%) was obligated for health projects.

Four health projects were contained in the Mission program: Malaria Eradication, 663-11-510-006, and 663-H-013; Gondar Public Health College, 663-11-540-003; Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea, 663-11-540-005; Public Health Advisory Services, 663-11-590-004.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 663-11-510-006
Began : Fiscal Year 1958
Loan No. : 663-H-013, 013A
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967, 1969
Signed : August 1968, November 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service in the development of the overall eradication program and to give guidance in the organization, training and deployment of local staff, the assessment of logistic and technical needs and the determination of operational procedures.

The project's target objective is to reach about 50% of the population (12 million) who are infected with malaria at any one time, and allow more Ethiopians to live in fertile areas of the country. Malarious areas include more than half of the total land area.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$213,000 were obligated for this project. As of June 30, 1969, \$2.164 million had been disbursed from the loan which totaled \$5.8 million. On June 27, 1969, Amendment 013A authorized a \$3,000 increase to the loan.

Progress:

Currently the Malaria Eradication Service covers about 70% of the malarious areas. Thirty-eight (38) sectors are in the attack phase, covering approximately 4.4 million population and 30 sectors in the second year of this phase.

In spite of serious funding problems, two rounds of spray operations were successfully completed and ACD surveillance operations were initiated

in Area A; the preparatory phase moved forward in Area B; and preliminary activities including training were carried out in Area C. The supply and transport areas greatly improved during the year and are becoming much more responsive to the needs of the organization. The METC in Nazareth is operating at a satisfactory level and improvements are being made continuously in the physical plant and in the curriculum.

There are serious evaluation efforts being made at the MES in both the administrative and technical fields to determine how the MES may function more effectively and with greater economy with the available men, material, and money.

The International Advisory Group to the Malaria Eradication Service now includes 4 U.S. Peace Corps Volunteers, 8 WHO technicians and 4 Swedish Peace Corps Volunteers.

U.S. Staffing:

Seven malaria specialists were provided under PASA/PHS.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Gondar Health College

Project No.: 663-11-540-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1954

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

To meet Ethiopia's basic health problems, the Ministry of Health embarked on a program to develop a nationwide system of decentralized, generalized health services with emphasis on prevention and general public health measures. To provide the staff which is essential to the success of the entire health program, the Gondar Public Health College and Training Center was established in 1954, with the participation and collaboration of WHO, USAID, and the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

The objectives of the project are:

1. To establish a center to train auxiliary health personnel consisting of health officers, community nurses, and sanitarians. These personnel are to be trained as "teams" to staff the rural health centers, provincial health departments, and other parts of the decentralized generalized health services of the Empire.
2. To develop an Ethiopian teaching and administrative staff which will ultimately direct all aspects of the college training program, replacing the USAID and WHO technicians.
3. To develop a model provincial health department for Begemidir Semien Province capable of providing minimally adequate health services and serving as an appropriate training environment for students.

The College which until 1962 was directed and administered by the Ministry of Public health became that year a part of the Haile Selassie I University. The World Health Organization (WHO) suspended its support of the College in 1967. UNICEF's support of the project was gradually reduced and withdrawn at the end of the 1968 academic year.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$80,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Progressively, the IEG has been assuming and increasing its share of the financial and leadership responsibilities of the institution. By means of the participant training program and on-site U.S. advisory services the development of an Ethiopian staff has gradually progressed.

Since August 1968, the Deanship has been held by a qualified Ethiopian and all of the faculty in the sanitation and laboratory departments are Ethiopians. The nursing staff has presently two American advisors, of whom one is on a "topping off" basis, while the other, who is functioning as nursing director, is on direct-hire. The latter is scheduled to leave in September, 1969.

In order to develop additional Ethiopian doctors for Gondar staff, the university pays stipends for Gondar-trained health officers with at least five years experience to enter the national medical school. In return, on completion of their medical training they agree to return to Gondar to teach and practice medicine for at least five years.

WHO is planning to reinstate its support by appointing a senior Public Health Advisor, when the U.S. nurse advisor departs.

Status of Trained Manpower

Since its start in 1954 the college has trained and graduated a total of 792 health workers in the following categories:

Health Officers	189
Community Nurses	253
Community Nurse-Midwives	28**
Sanitarians	226
Laboratory Technicians	96*

*Laboratory technicians - this category was not included at the beginning of the training program and will be discontinued after graduation of the present two classes. Training of laboratory technicians will in the future be conducted in different hospitals and at the Central Laboratory in Addis Ababa.

**Nurse-midwives are community nurses who receive additional special midwifery training and are primarily utilized at the college hospital, training health centers and at some of the provincial hospitals.

As of July, 1968, the faculty numbered 82 Ethiopians and 26 expatriate members. USAID is presently supporting six positions on the faculty, one direct-hire and five "topping off salary" positions.

U.S. Staffing:

One public health nurse advisor, AID direct-hire.

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Nurses Training and Advisory Services, Eritrea

Project No. : 663-11-540-005

Began : Fiscal Year 1954

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project is to improve health care in Eritrea by contributing to the development of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing and the nursing section of the Provincial Health Department. AID assistance included the services of nursing education advisors; payment of supplemental salaries for three other advisors employed under Ethiopian Government contracts; U.S. training of Ethiopian nurses in public health, nursing education, and midwifery; and the provision of a small amount of commodities.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The original aims of the project have been achieved. The remaining AID nurse advisors were phased out in FY 1969.

The entire faculty of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing is Ethiopian except the American science instructor (salary-topped), who is scheduled for phase-out early in FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

One science instructor (salary-topped off by AID).

ETHIOPIA

Project Name: Public Health Advisory Services

Project No. : 663-11-590-004 .

Began : Fiscal Year 1953

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The following objectives for this project initiated in FY 1953 are expected to be reached by FY 1973: completion of the basic organizational structuring of the Ministry of Health to render it capable to plan and conduct the expanding national health program; establishment of fourteen provincial health departments, 107 rural health centers and 1,100 health stations; establishment of the Department of Health Education and Training; establishment of a Nursing Division capable of providing professional leadership to nursing education institutions and to the network of provincial and local nursing and midwifery services.

The health advisory services provided under this project have been focused on assisting the Ministry of Health in the development of decentralized generalized health services in Ethiopia.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$239,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

AID is assisting the Ethiopian Public Health Ministry improve and expand health services throughout Ethiopia. The Ministry of Health now operates 61 rural health centers and 520 health stations staffed by Gondar Public Health College trained personnel. All AID advisors have been phased out with the exception of one direct-hire Public Health Advisor (physician)

U.S. Advisors have helped to establish the Divisions of Health Services, Nursing, Health Education, Administrative and Health Planning as integral services within the Ministry of Health. The leadership positions in the above services, with one exception, are filled by Ethiopians who received their training under the AID participant program.

U.S. Staffing:

One Public Health Advisor (physician), provided by AID.

GABON

In FY 1969 no Foreign Aid funds were obligated for Gabon.

Gabon participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116:

GAMBIA

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$23,000 were obligated for a special Self-Help and Development project, 635-11-998-002, in Gambia. No health activities were contained in the country program. However, Gambia participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

In FY 1969 the USAID Mission obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.818 million for its activities. Of the total, \$119,000 or (4.22%) was obligated for two health projects: Family Planning and Demographic Data Development, 641-15-570-051, and Danfa Rural Health Development/Family Planning project, 641-11-580-055.

Ghana participates also in the regionally funded African Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

GHANA

Project Name: Family Planning and Demographic Data
Development
Project No. : 641-15-570-051
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are: 1) to contribute to knowledge and understanding of the relationship of population growth to economic and social development in Ghana; 2) to obtain data on knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning in Ghana; and 3) to train Ghanaian personnel in analyzing population trends.

AID will help to support a nationwide demographic survey to be carried out by the Demographic Unit of the University of Ghana.

Training of Ghanaian personnel in statistical skills and family planning programming will be provided under the project.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$98,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The first cycle of household sampling has been completed and the data is being evaluated and analyzed.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

GHANA

Project Name: Danfa Rural Health Development/Family Planning

Project No. : 641-11-580-055

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist Ghana in initiating a comprehensive rural family care and training program which will emphasize maternal and child health and family planning. A pilot project will be developed in association with the Ghana Medical School and an American school of public health.

The project will test and demonstrate methods and techniques for providing a comprehensive family health program, including family planning services, to the rural population and perhaps later on in an urban area.

In addition, the project will provide a training program for medical students, physicians, and paramedical personnel of the Ghana Medical School and the Ministry of Health.

The findings of the project will be fed into programs for service and training on a national scale and will support the provisions of the newly promulgated population policy.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$21,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A contract with the University of California, Los Angeles was signed. The survey team is in process of preparing a field report on total scope

of project. The report is expected to be submitted to AID/W in November.

U.S. Staffing:

Proposed: 1 physician
1 health educator (and/or social scientist)
1 epidemiologist
1 cytologist (short term consultant)
1 statistician

GUINEA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$757,000 were obligated for technical assistance programs in Guinea. Emphasis was on manpower development and training.

There were no health projects contained in the Mission program. Guinea participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

IVORY COAST

In FY 1969 USAID/Ivory Coast obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$65,000. Assistance was focused on public safety, development of private enterprise, and agriculture development.

There were no health projects contained in the country program. The Ivory Coast participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

KENYA

In FY 1969 USAID/Kenya obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.260 million for its activities. Projects focused on agriculture, vocational education, public safety, and training. Of the total obligation, \$133,000 (5.88%) was obligated for a health project, Population Dynamics, 615-11-580-141. There was one other active health project: Kenya Water Supply, 615-22-521-117, 615-H-002. This is a loan-funded project for which funds were committed in a prior year.

KENYA

Project Name: Kenya Water Supply
Project No. : 615-22-521-117
Loan No. : 615-H-002
Authorized : May 24, 1963
Signed : December 28, 1964

Objectives and Description:

To assist in financing the expansion of the Kenya Water Supply system in order to provide an additional six million gallons of potable water per day.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.762 million has been disbursed from the loan of \$2.2 million.

Progress:

The City Council is having an insurance surveyor prepare a quantity and quality report on the pipe and fittings received from the Hydronics Corporation, the supplier. The Contractor, Fryoze Company is completing negotiations for escalation of costs. Pipe fittings will be installed in October 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

TAMS and Pascal and Ludwig of California completed their services on the dams.

KENYA

Project Name: Population Dynamics

Project No. : 615-11-580-141

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The Government of Kenya has embarked on a nationwide family planning program which is the only active high priority government family planning program in sub-Sahara Africa. The project is designed to:

1. Provide assistance to the Government of Kenya (GOK) to carry out a census of its population in the latter part of 1969 so more accurate population and related projections can be made.
2. Provide baseline data for the G.O.K. family planning program.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$133,000 were obligated for this project. This amount will cover technician costs and project commodity support.

Progress:

Two U.S. technicians are already on board and two others are being recruited.

U.S. Staffing:

A population census advisor and a data processing advisor are provided under a Bureau of Census PASA.

LESOTHO

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$74,000 were obligated for Self-Help Development projects only. These funds provide support for small, local self-help activities of a development nature undertaken by the local population.

No health projects were contained in the country program.

LIBERIA

In FY 1969 USAID/Liberia obligated Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$4.998 million. Of this total, \$1.075 million (21.51%) was obligated for health projects. Of this total amount, \$95,000 was obligated for a new health project, Maternal Child Health Family Planning Training, 669-11-540-110. Other AID assistance was focused on government administration, education, and the development of an infrastructure for the exploitation of natural resources.

Of the five health projects (one new and four continuing), three required FY 1969 funds. These were: National Medical Center, 669-51-540-054; Demographic Survey, 669-11-590-109; Maternal Child Health Family Planning Training, 669-11-540-110. The other active projects were financed by loans made in previous years. These were: Monrovia Water Supply, 669-22-520-089, 669-H-008; and Monrovia Sewerage, 669-52-520-075, 669-H-009.

Liberia also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

LIBERIA

Project Name: National Medical Center

Project No. : 669-11-540-054

Loan No. : 669-H-004

Authorized : June 18, 1963

Signed : December 6, 1963

Began : Fiscal Year 1961

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1976

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to help improve Liberian health care by assisting with the development of the Liberian National Medical Center. The Center includes the following institutions:

1. Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA), which provides paramedical training.
2. John F. Kennedy Memorial Medical Center. The Center will will provide comprehensive outpatient and inpatient hospital services, facilities for the TNIMA, and a student dormitory.
3. Maternity Center Hospital, which provides outpatient and hospital services to women and children including maternity care.

It is planned that the Liberian National Medical Center will serve as a referral, teaching, and consultative clinical center for the nation, and provide for the training of medical, paramedical and public health manpower. Within the National Public Health Service the Center is administered through the Hospital and Training Board appointed by the President.

Grant funds are used by AID to finance the services of U.S. specialists under a PASA with the PHS. The advisors assist with the recruitment and selection of students, improving budget and administrative procedures, and aid in the development of curriculum, including teaching methods and materials.

Loan funds have been used in financing materials and services for constructing a 250 bed hospital, dormitory and training facilities for paramedical students.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$796,000 were obligated for this project. Of this total, \$391,908 was for the PASA with PHS. The loan authorized in FY 1964 amounted to \$6.810 million. As of June 30, 1969 disbursements totaled \$5.031 million.

Progress:

The entire PHS team and their Liberian counterparts have been engaged in long range planning for the development and operation of the National Medical Center. This year another discipline of paramedical personnel known as medical assistants are being trained for supervisory responsibilities in the field.

The project has assumed the responsibility for the administration of the maternity hospital and substantial improvements have been made.

Construction of hospital and dormitory is scheduled for completion in 1970:

Counterpart-Training: 19 Liberian counterparts are employed on the project; 5 received training and returned to the project this year, 8 are in training abroad, and 15 are scheduled for training.

U.S. Staffing:

Thirteen technicians/advisors were assigned to this project under a PHS PASA with AID.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Monrovia Water Supply
Project No. : 669-22-520-089
Loan No. : 669-H-008
Authorized : June 12, 1964
Signed : August 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This project assists with the financing of materials and services to construct a water supply system which will deliver an average of eight million gallons daily to Monrovia and environs.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$6.669 million of a loan amounting to \$7.0 million had been disbursed.

Progress:

The project is completed, except minor finishing repairs and adjustment. Dedicated January 7, 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

The construction contract is with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Monrovia Sewerage
Project No. : 669-52-520-075
Loan No. : 669-H-009
Authorized : June 17, 1965
Signed : October 8, 1965

Objectives and Description:

The project assists with the financing of materials and services to provide the Monrovia area with new sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. The expanded system is designed to serve collection requirements through the year 1985 and treatment requirements through 1976.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$3.380 million of a \$7.2 million loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

The treatment plant is approximately 35% complete, and the sewerage collection system is approximately 19% complete. The overall project is approximately 26% complete. Due to difficulties of water infiltration in the sewer trenches, the contractor has fallen 4-5 months behind schedule.

U.S. Staffing:

The contract for this project is with Raymond Concrete Pile Company of Liberia, a U.S. firm.

LIBERIA

Project Name: Demographic Survey ..
Project No.: 669-11-590-109
Began : June, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The Government of Liberia, with USAID assistance, plans to do a household survey aimed at collecting relevant demographic information. The survey will be designed to yield statistics relating largely to infant mortality rates, fertility rates, household composition, and migration rates, and will provide a rough but meaningful guide to population trends.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$184,000 were obligated.

Progress:

Initial survey has been carried out. The data is now being analyzed. Plans are being made for securing data on births and deaths on a continuing basis, to provide meaningful information on demographic trends in Liberia.

U.S. Staffing:

One demographer (PASA/Census Bureau)

LIBERIA

Project Name: Maternal and Child Health Family Planning
Training

Project No. : 77-11-540-110

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide in-service training in maternal and child health and family health services for nurses, midwives and other para-medical personnel. Training will also be provided for physicians and supervisory nurses in organization, administration and operation of family planning activities as an integral part of maternal-child health services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$95,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Program Agreement has been signed. The problem of agency personnel ceilings is hampering implementation.

*U.S. Staffing: (Proposed)

One Public Health Nurse

One Public Health Nurse/Midwife

*Under AID/PHS PASA or AID direct hire.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$155,000 were obligated for AID program activities in Malagasy. Of the total, \$23,000 (14.84%) was obligated for a health project, Ground Water Development for Village Water Supplies, 687-11-520-014.

Ocher program assistance focused on transportation improvements and special self-help development projects.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Project Name: Ground Water Development for Village Water
Supplies

Project No. : 687-11-520-014

Began : Fiscal Year 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Malagasy Government to provide sanitary community water supplies and distribution systems in rural areas of the country.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$23,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

1. Project status review held in May with project contractor, AID, and GOM officials.
2. Disposition of project support commodities agreed upon.
3. Management of project transferred to GOM on or about June 20, 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

Near East Foundation Contract. Number of U.S. personnel not specified.

MALAWI

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.237 million were obligated for AID activities. Program emphasis was on improving education and increasing agriculture production, mass communication, public safety and administration.

MALI

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$38,000 were obligated. Assistance was provided to vocational and teacher training, and livestock production. There were no health projects. Mali participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

MAURITIUS

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$50,000 were obligated for Self-Help and Development activities. There were no health, population or nutrition projects.

MOROCCO

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.523 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$156,400 (10.27%) was obligated for one health project, Population/Family Planning, 608-11-580-089. Major program emphasis focused on agriculture, industry and mining, education and manpower development.

MOROCCO

Project Name: Population/Family Planning Census and Demography

Project No. : 608-11-580-089

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

Population control and family planning are considered the top priority in the Ministry of Health (Morocco). Morocco has a very high crude natural rate of population growth, estimated at the present time at 3.3% compared to the estimated world average of 2.0%. Without substantial efforts to diminish the rate of increase, a 3.9% total growth rate might be reached by 1986 due to the continued decrease in mortality rates coupled with the rising natality rate.

The project calls for the establishment of a permanent national headquarters staff, a nationwide network of family planning centers staffed by full or part-time physicians, and the necessary nursing personnel plus educational staff. The project will be supported by broad-scale publicity and educational efforts, together with medical and evaluation services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$156,400 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The census data collection activities are proceeding on schedule. The third technician, a data processing advisor, is scheduled to report to the project in November.

U.S. Staffing:

A total of three U.S. technicians are being provided under an
AID/Census Bureau PASA

1 statistical sampling advisor

1 census advisor

1 data processing advisor

NIGER

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$98,000 were obligated for AID activities, including agriculture extension, public safety and special self-help and development activities.

Niger participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$15.726 million were obligated for AID supported programs in Nigeria. Of this total, \$2.1 million (13.35%) was obligated for a loan for one health project: Lagos Water, 620-22-520-709, 620-H-014. Ibadan Water Supply, 620-22-521-720, 620-H-004, Amendment B was also active. Other project activities were in education, agriculture, public safety, industry, and transportation.

Nigeria also participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

NIGERIA . .

Project Name: Ibadan Water Supply
Project No. : 620-22-521-720
Loan No. : 620-H-004
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1963
Signed : December 8, 1963
Amendment A : Signed April 11, 1968
Amendment B : Signed February 18, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the construction of a dam, storage reservoirs, and a water treatment plant with a capacity of 18 million gallons per day. It provides also for the transmission water system to Ibadan and for major distribution mains.

AID Financing:

In addition to the original \$12.1 million an Amendment was authorized April 23, 1967 for \$4.6 million, and the agreement was signed April 11, 1968. On June 17, 1968, an additional authorization of \$5.1 million was authorized and the loan agreement was signed February 18, 1969.

As of June 30, 1969, a total of \$21.8 million had been authorized for this project. As of June 30, 1969, \$13,270,000 had been disbursed.

Progress:

The project was approximately 61.4% completed at the end of FY 1969. Bids for the construction of the treatment plant will be opened November 14, 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

AID has contracted with the following companies:

Management: Stanley Consultants Incorporated, Muscotine, Iowa

Design Engineering: Gilbert Associates, Reading, Pennsylvania

Construction: 1) Pre-Loan, Inc. Stamford, Connecticut;
2) Interpace - Parsippany, New Jersey;
3) Pascal & Ludwig - Upland, California

NIGERIA

Project Name: Lagos Water
Project No. : 620-22-520-709
Loan No. : 620-H-014
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1969
Signed : Not yet signed

Objectives and Description:

To increase the available potable water from 28.8 M.G.D. to 64.4 M.G.D. It provides for expansion of the intake works treatment plant and the transmission and distribution mains; also for investigation of future sources of water supply. In addition, a study of the proposed establishment of a Water Authority will be made.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 loan funds in the amount of \$2.1 million for the engineering design and studies were obligated.

Progress:

The engineering firm has been selected awaiting issuance of visas for travel to Nigeria to negotiate.

U.S. Staffing:

None

RWANDA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$69,000 were obligated for AID support to self-help development projects. The one active health project did not require an obligation of FY 1969 funds. This project was Kigali Water Supply, 696-12-521-003.

RWANDA

Project Name: Kigali Water Supply

Project No. : 696-12-521-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: December, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The major targets of this project included the construction of a water treatment plant for Kigali with a capacity of one-half million gallons per day and the installation of water mains and a pumping station.

AID Financing:

There were no funds obligated in FY 1969, as obligations made in prior years were sufficient. Pipeline expenditures were disbursed.

Progress:

The project was completed early FY 1969 with all targets achieved.

U.S. Staffing:

The AID construction contract was with Ralph Parsons Corporation, New York.

SENEGAL

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$260,000 were obligated for AID activities. Support was provided to agriculture development and special self-help development projects. There was one active health project: Water Resources Survey, 685-11-520-001.

In addition, Senegal participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SENEGAL

Project Name: Water Resources Survey

Project No. : 685-11-520-001

Began : Fiscal Year 1965

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Senegal in developing ground water resources for human and animal consumption in Central Senegal and the Kedougou-Bakel area.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project. Disbursements from prior year funds in the amount of \$61,000 were made covering project related costs.

Progress:

The Ralph M. Parsons Company contract team completed its operations March, 1969, and the project terminated.

Fifty wells were drilled and thirty-three hand pumps installed. Additional pumps were not installed by the GOS due to financial difficulties.

U.S. Staffing:

Provided by contractor.

SIERRA LEONE

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$203,000 were obligated for AID activities. None of this amount was obligated for health projects. Major support was provided to agriculture, rural training institutes, and Njala University projects.

Sierra Leone participates in the African regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.345 million were obligated for AID technical assistance and loan supported projects. None of this amount was obligated for health projects. The major focus of activities was on the development of agriculture, education, public safety, special self-help projects and youth training. There was one active health project during FY 1969, Mogadiscio Water System project, 649-52-520-037 (649-H-005) for which loan funds were committed in a prior year.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Project Name: Mogadiscio Water System
Project No. : 649-52-520-037
Began : Fiscal Year 1962
Loan No. : 649-H-005
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : Fiscal Year 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to enable the Somali Government to realize a potable water supply for its capital city.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, disbursements of \$361,820 had been made from the loan of \$8.5 million, which was authorized in FY 1968.

Progress:

The Mogadiscio Water Agency was established as an autonomous body by law in December, 1967. A management team of U.S. water utility management personnel has been selected to assist the Mogadiscio Water Agency in establishing and initially operating the water supply utility. A contract was signed in May, 1968 with the Middle West Service Company, Chicago, with grant financing. This firm is advising the Authority on its establishment.

The Parsons Corporation, Los Angeles, is developing the well field and designing the distribution system.

U.S. Staffing:

The Middle West Service Company provided a Project Manager and Assistant Project Manager. Both arrived in June, 1968.

SUDAN

In FY 1969 no Foreign Aid funds were obligated for AID activities. There was one on-going health project, Khartoum Sewerage System, 650-22-520-072, 650-H-006, supported by loan funds committed in a prior year. This project was terminated and the uncommitted funds de-obligated.

SUDAN

Project Name: Khartoum Sewerage System
Project No. : 650-22-520-072
Loan No. : 650-H-006
Authorized : April 5, 1963
Signed : December 7, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project was to assist with the financing of an industrial sewage collection and treatment system for the North Khartoum industrial area. The project was to contribute to long-range industrial development and represented some possible health benefits through improved sanitation in the area served.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$361,526 had been disbursed from a loan which was in amount of \$2.6 million.

Progress:

Due to a break in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and Sudan, this project has been terminated and the uncommitted funds have been de-obligated. It is understood that some progress continues toward the implementation of this project under the direct auspices of the Sudan Government through a contract with Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, an American contracting firm.

U.S. STAFFING:

Information is not available concerning numbers and types of personnel provided by the contractor.

SWAZILAND

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$50,000 were obligated by AID for self-help development activities. These funds provided support for small, local self-help projects of a development nature undertaken by the local population.

No health projects were included.

TANZANIA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid Funds totaling \$1.315 million were obligated for AID activities. None of this amount was for health projects.

The emphasis of the AID program in Tanzania is focused on the improvement of educational institutions, agriculture services, and strengthening of public safety and public administration services.

One loan funded health project financed in prior years remained active in FY 1969. This was: Regional Urban Water Supplies System, 621-22-520-054, 621-H-003.

TANZANIA

Project Name: Regional Urban Water Supplies System
Project No. : 621-22-520-054
Loan No. : 621-H-003
Authorized : April 22, 1963
Signed : December 4, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The loan was made to finance the expansion of water supplies in ten of the larger towns of Tanzania and to provide materials for water supplies in forty smaller towns throughout the country..

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$803,547 of a \$925,000 loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

A contract was awarded in April 1965 and construction of the water supplies commenced in June 1965. By June, 1969, all work in ten major towns and thirty-five of the forty smaller towns had been completed. The completion of water supplies in the remaining five towns was delayed pending delivery of specialized U.S. equipment.

U.S. Staffing:

No U.S. staffing.

A local firm, Mauladad and Rose, was awarded the construction contract.

TOGO

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$204,000 were obligated by AID to assist special self-help and development activities in Togo. There were no active health projects included in the program.

Togo, however, participates in the regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

TUNISIA

In FY 1969 USAID/Tunisia obligated Foreign Aid funds totaling \$9.124 million of which \$348,500 (3.82%) was obligated for two health projects.

The AID country program focused major emphasis on projects including diversifying agriculture production, education, public safety and administration. One new health project was initiated in FY 1969:

Food Fortification and Nutrition - Lysine Fortification Study,

664-11-560-255.1. The on-going project, Family Planning, 664-11-580-224, was initiated in FY 1968.

TUNISIA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 644-11-580-224

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The target of the Family Planning Program of the Government of Tunisia is to reduce the rate of population growth from its current level of 2.7% per year to 2.3% per year in 1975. The major objectives of the program are: the establishment of 13 additional mobile teams of workers who will provide family planning guidance and services to prenatal and postnatal clients; an oral contraception program on a large scale; a National Family Planning Bureau with its own building and a full-time director, which will serve as headquarters for administrative, training, materials production, and research activities; a program of clinical and demographic research in collaboration with a hospital department of obstetrics and gynecology, as well as CERES and the statistical service of the Ministry of Plan and National Economy.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$223,000 obligated.

Progress:

The Government of Tunisia has demonstrated its awareness of its population problem and the need for family planning. It has favorable, progressive and realistic legislation in force and the government leadership from the President down has given its support to the program. There is no overt religious opposition from the Muslim community.

Fundamental weaknesses in the program can be identified and include administrative and management problems, the shortage of trained personnel throughout the service, and the need to improve the professional attitudes of its personnel toward the clients. It is to these principal problems that USAID is directing its energies.

During FY 1969 there were 1,521 primary insertions, 54,399 re-insertions for a total of 55,920 IUD insertions. Approximately 68,086 consultations were given by the family planning centers during the year.

Presently there is an acceleration in the use of the pill, up to approximately 4,200 cycles per month.

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct hire health educator.

TUNISIA

Project Name: Lysine Fortification Study

Project No. : 664-11-560-255.1

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to: 1) conduct a rigorously planned and controlled test among a sufficiently large number of people, under real life conditions, in order to demonstrate the nutritional benefits which can be derived from lysine fortification of wheat products, 2) to determine cost-benefit ratios and related economic factors concerning wheat fortification with lysine, and the feasibility of manufacturing lysine in Tunisia, and 3) assuming favorable findings from pre-investment studies, to improve the nutritional quality of the Tunisian diet and the general health of the population by having all commercially milled wheat which is designed for human consumption fortified with lysine and with the appropriate vitamins and minerals.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$125,500 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A contract with Harvard University for the planning and implementation of the project was executed effective September 1, 1969,

U.S. Staffing:

Under Harvard University contract the following U.S. personnel will carry out the project: Project Director (Physician), Statistical Consultant, Research Consultant (Physician), Dietary Consultant, and a Milling Consultant.

UGANDA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.973 million were obligated for AID activities primarily aimed at developments in agricultural education, public safety and public administration. Of the total obligation, \$73,000 (3.69%) was obligated for a population project, Population Census and Automatic Data Processing, 617-11-780-051.

UGANDA

Project Name: Population Census - Automatic Data Processing

Project No. : 617-11-780-051

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

AID's objective in this project is to assist the Government of Uganda to establish an efficient data processing electronic computer center in Kampala capable of processing the 1969 census, as well as to maintain a continuing and effective computer service capable of supplying reliable statistics necessary for administrative and planning purposes.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$73,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A computer programmer has been working at the computer center since mid-1969, organizing and training Ugandan staff. Because of the heavy workload in processing the census, and equipment breakdowns, analysis has not gone as quickly as planned. In order to speed up the project, AID requested experts from the Bureau of Census and has programmed \$25,000 in FY 1970 for seven months of such TDY consultation. At present two Ugandans are being trained in computer programming in the U.S. Upon completion they will return to work for the center.

U.S. Staffing:

One computer programmer (PASA/Bureau of Census).

UPPER VOLTA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$91,000 were obligated for AID activities. The major emphasis of the AID program was on agriculture, and special self-help development projects. There were no health projects.

Upper Volta participates in the African regionally funded Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication project, 698-11-510-116.

EAST ASIA REGION

Program Plans

The AID Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1969 stated that its overall program efforts in East Asia would continue to be directed toward assistance to the countries in improving internal security to prevent disruption of economic activity, increasing food production, developing effective nationwide family planning programs, and in maintaining reasonable economic stability. Regional cooperation for economic and social development would also be encouraged. In FY 1969 AID proposed to continue to support regional centers of excellence for agricultural research, engineering, science, mathematics and tropical medicine research.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$104.843 million were obligated for AID activities in the East Asia Region. Of this total, \$15,917 million (15.18%) was obligated for health, population and nutrition projects. See Table 8 on page 106.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for each type of activity are shown in Table 9 page 107.

There were 21 active health, population and nutrition projects in the East Asia Region in FY 1969. Two of these were regional projects; 19 were country projects. Each of the six AID assisted countries in the Region had one or more projects. Twenty of the 21 projects were initiated in

prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	21	1	20 <u>1/</u>
Health	14	-	14
Population	6	1	5
Nutrition	1	-	1

1/ Six health, five population and one nutrition project initiated in prior years required an obligation of FY 1969 funds.

The six health projects for which FY 1969 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 10 on page 108. Of the total obligated for these health projects, 42.93% was for health services and facilities development; 41.81% was for malaria eradication; 8.13% for environmental health activities; and 7.13% for other disease control.

As of June 30, 1969, AID had 48 health staff members on field assignment in East Asia. Twenty-five were AID direct-hire employees and 23 were provided by the Public Health Service through PASA's. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	48	25	23
Physicians	8	4	4
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	6	6	-
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	18	-	18 <u>1/</u>
Nurses	3	3	-
Sanitary Engineer	1	-	1
Sanitarians	3	3	-
Dentist	1	1	-
Health Educator	1	1	-
Medical Technologists	2	2	-
Medical Technician	1	1	-
Medical Supply Advisors	2	2	-
Communications Resources Advisor	1	1	-
Administrative Assistant	1	1	-

1/ Does not include three physicians who are shown in the total for that discipline.

Twenty-one of a total of 48 staff members were assigned to Malaria Eradication projects as follows: ten in the Philippines, seven in Thailand, three in Malaria Eradication Training center, and one in the Regional Evaluation Office in Manila, Philippines. The other 27 staff members were located as follows: two in Korea, nine in Laos, three in the Philippines, and thirteen in Thailand.

The names, positions, and location of the AID and PHS staff are given beginning on page 455 of this report.

Table 8 Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1969.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
(Thousands of dollars)			
Total	\$ 104,843	\$ 15,917	15.18
Regional	17,264	2,165	12.54
Country Total	87,579	13,752	15.70
Burma	166	--	--
Indonesia	5,935	1,500	25.27
Korea	7,430	1,200	16.15
Laos	29,809	3,444	11.55
Philippines	8,692	2,302	26.48
Thailand	35,547	5,306	14.93

Table 9 Funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, East Asia Region, FY 1969

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
		(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$15,917	\$7,812	49.08	\$7,997	50.24	\$108	0.68
Regional . . .	2,165	557	25.73	1,608	74.27	--	
Country Total . .	13,752	7,255	--	6,389	--	108	
Indonesia . .	1,500	--	--	1,500	100.00	--	
Korea	1,200	--	--	1,200	100.00	--	
Laos	3,444	2,454	71.25	990	28.75	--	
Philippines . .	2,302	794	31.49	1,400	63.78	108	4.73
Thailand . . .	5,306	4,007	75.52	1,299	24.48	--	

Table 10 Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, East Asia Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$7,812	\$635	--	\$3,354	\$3,266	\$557
Regional. .	557	--	--	--	--	557
Country Total	7,255	635	--	3,354	3,266	--
Laos . . .	2,454	--	--	2,454	--	--
Philippines	794	--	--	--	794	--
Thailand .	4,007	635	--	900	2,472	--

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

East Asia Region
FY 1969

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Regional	SEATO Cholera Research Program	498-11-510-138	--	557,000
"	Family Planning	498-11-580-200	--	1,608,000
Burma	Rangoon Sewerage System	482-22-520-107	482-B-002	--
"	Rangoon Water Supply	482-22-521-106	482-B-002	--
"	Rangoon General Hospital	482-22-550-112	482-B-002	--
Indonesia	Family Planning	497-15-580-188	--	1,500,000
Korea	Taegu Waterworks	489-22-250-626	489-H-021	--
"	Seoul City Bokwang Dong Waterworks	489-22-250-642	489-H-034	--
"	Seoul City Sewage Treatment Plant	489-22-250-657	489-H-038	--
"	Inchon City Municipal Waterworks	489-22-250-665	489-H-048	--
"	Health and Family Planning	489-11-580-649	--	1,200,000
Laos	Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning	439-11-570-081	--	990,000
"	Public Health Development	439-11-590-066	--	2,454,000
Philippines	Malaria Eradication	492-11-510-013	--	794,000
"	Nutrition Support	492-11-590-085	--	108,000
"	Population Planning	492-11-530-220	--	1,400,000
Thailand	Malaria Eradication	493-11-510-107	--	2,472,000
"	Potable Water	493-11-521-186	--	635,000
"	Chiangmai Medical School	493-11-540-174	--	--
"	Rural Health	493-11-540-179	--	900,000
"	Family Health	493-11-580-209	--	1,299,000

East Asia Regional Projects

AID supports Asian proposals for cooperative economic and social development involving several countries working together on common problems. It also encourages maximum involvement of other developed nations and international organizations in such programs.

In FY 1969, specific program objectives were: 1) to help the Mekong Committee (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and South Vietnam) develop the resources of the lower Mekong Basin; 2) to help the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES) establish regional centers of academic excellence in fields such as agricultural research, engineering, mathematics, science, tropical medicine and English language training; 3) to support multilateral and cooperative efforts for improving the quality and supply of food; 4) to support regional projects in family planning, industrial productivity and economic planning.

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds for regional projects totaled \$17.264 million, of which \$2.165 million (12.54%) was for two health projects: SEATO Cholera Research Program, 498-11-510-138; and Regional Family Planning, 498-11-580-200.

In addition, Foreign Aid funds were used for two non-health projects of regional scope that had health components. These were: Asian Institute of Technology, 498-11-660-114, and Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group, 498-11-990-208.

The Asian Institute of Technology is a regional institution, located in Bangkok, for graduate study and research in engineering responsive to the needs of Southeast Asia. Since its establishment a decade ago it has

developed into a recognized institution offering graduate programs in hydraulics, transportation, structures, soils and public health engineering.

The Southeast Asia Development Advisory Group's members are drawn from over 34 universities, 15 foundations and similar non-profit bodies, AID and other U.S. agency officials, covering at least 13 disciplines of the social and natural sciences. Ten similar groups meet four times a year, with Asian representatives participating in the deliberations, to exchange ideas on various fields of inquiry. Research on population movements and dynamics is an example of one of the health-related activities carried on by the institutions represented by SEADAG members.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Project Name: SEATO Cholera Research Program
Project No. : 498-11-510-138
PASA No. : FE 53-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1959
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory (CRL) was established in the Institute of Public Health at Dacca, East Pakistan, in 1960 as a part of the SEATO Cholera Research Program. The Governments of the U.S., The United Kingdom, and Australia have assisted the CRL in the accomplishment of its objective by providing funds, equipment, and technical and administrative personnel. The general target of this project is to carry out a research program designed to develop, through special studies, improved techniques and materials for the prevention, control and eventual eradication of cholera.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$557,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A major accomplishment of PSCRL was the demonstration that oral electrolyte and fluid therapy could be used in the field to drastically reduce the need for intravenous fluids in the treatment of cholera. A total of 908 cholera patients were treated on the PSCRL wards in Dacca of which 741 were due to the Inaba serotype, 15 to Ogawa, and 152 were classified as El Tor strains. A total of 4,236 patients were admitted during the year to the wards or outpatient clinic. Over 600 Pakistanis have been recruited, trained and employed by the PSCRL in the development of its laboratory, clinical and field activities.

A significant development in 1969 was the interest on the part of the Government of Pakistan Family Planning Program and AID to conduct population control research among the rural population under surveillance for Cholera. The Epidemiology Section, as part of routine surveillance, acquired and reported demographic data on this population which now numbers about 220,000. Pilot studies are underway on the age-parity specific birth rates among more than 30,000 married menstruating women, and in a smaller population, on the frequency of conception and fetal wastage. Additional studies with AID funding are being planned in cooperation with the University of Dacca.

Negotiations continue in connection with extending the SEATO Cholera Research Program from its present termination date of June 30, 1970, until June 30, 1975.

U.S. Staffing:

A Maintenance Officer was provided under a PHS staff service PASA.

EAST ASIA REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Project Name: Regional Family Planning
Project No. : 498-11-570-200
Contract No : EA-32, EA-8
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to develop and support operational programs, training and research relating to family planning in the East Asia Region. The project encompasses several activities which include support of East Asia institutions and organizations in their efforts to expand or develop family planning programs or centers. The regional project presently finances the population/family planning activities of the East/West Center, the Population Council and the Colombo Plan Bureau.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.608 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In FY 1968 and 1969 the East/West Center, under a contract with AID, established a Population Center where Asians and Americans work together to develop cooperative programs designed to expand knowledge of population dynamics of Asia and the Pacific region. The contractor is developing staff and operating a multidisciplinary program on population dynamics; providing non-degree short term courses in population/family planning; and offering consultation services to AID and host governments.

The Population Council provides advisory services and project assistance to AID financed activities in Korea, Taiwan, Thailand and Malaysia.

In FY 1969 AID supported activities of the Colombo Plan Bureau included workshops, seminars, and programs designed to introduce population education into the educational system.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

BURMA

Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$166,000 were obligated in FY 1969 primarily for engineering and related technical services to monitor continuing work on the unfinished construction projects.

Three AID-assisted construction projects begun under prior year loan agreements were: Rangoon General Hospital, 482-22-550-112; Rangoon Water Supply, 482-22-521-106; and Rangoon Sewerage System, 482-22-520-107. FY 1969 funds were not required for these projects.

BURMA

Project Name: Rangoon Sewerage System
Project No. : 482-22-520-107
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1959 as a part of
the U. S./Burma loan agreement

Objectives and Description:

This project is intended to improve the existing sanitary sewer system and to develop a comprehensive plan for a sewerage system for the greater Rangoon area. The existing system is 60 years old and suffers from war damage and inadequate maintenance. It does not reach large portions of densely populated areas.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$221,000 had been expended from a loan of \$506,000.

Progress:

Procurement of the remaining \$285,000 of commodities is in process. Project completion is expected by June 1971.

BURMA

Project Name: Rangoon Water Supply
Project No. : 482-22-521-106
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1958 as a part of
 U.S./Burma loan agreement
Signed : March 21, 1957

Objectives and Description:

The existing and increasing water shortage in Rangoon necessitated efforts to increase available water supply from 29 million gallons to 33 million gallons by: a) pump replacement and booster systems; b) reduction in waste through leaks and improper use of three million gallons per day; c) construction of a ten million gallon balancing reservoir to handle peak demands, emergency situations, etc.; and d) improving the distribution system. This project is directly related to the Rangoon Sewerage System project, 482-22-520-107. Training of Burmese in pipeline lining and cleaning is to be provided by the contractor.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$735,000 had been disbursed from a loan of \$1.026 million.

Progress:

Procurement of remaining commodities will be phased over the next two years. Project completion is now anticipated by June, 1972.

BURMA

Project Name: Rangoon General Hospital
Project No. : 482-22-550-112
Loan No. : 482-B-002
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1958 as part of a
U.S./Burma loan agreement
Signed : March 21, 1957

Objectives and Description:

This loan provides funds for construction of two new buildings at Rangoon General Hospital which will provide expanded and modernized facilities for out-patient care and for laboratory and adjunct services for the entire hospital. In the past, because of lack of facilities, some patients who could have been treated on an out-patient basis have had to receive in-patient care. The new facilities will remedy this situation.

AID Financing:

From the loan of \$753,000 a total of \$686,000 had been expended as of June 30, 1969.

Progress:

The last \$67,000 of commodity procurement was still in process at the close of FY 1969. Project completion is expected by June 1970.

INDONESIA

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$5.935 million. Of this amount, \$1.500 million (25.27%) was obligated for one health project, Family Planning, 497-15-580-188.

Technical assistance provided to other projects include assistance to education, agriculture, training, and civic action programs.

INDONESIA

Project Name: Family Health Project

Project No. : 497-15-580-188

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1979

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist Indonesian efforts to provide family planning services in heavily populated Java, Madura, and Bali where two-thirds of Indonesia's 118 million people live. The goal is to have three million women of child bearing age utilizing family planning methods by 1973. Program plans include the establishment of: an effective organizational structure; an extensive information program; training programs for medical personnel, community leaders, teachers and administrators; services at family planning clinics, maternal/child health centers and maternity hospitals; and compilation of data for evaluating progress of the program. The long term program is to be built on the present health infrastructure.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$1.500 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Indonesian Government pledged 30 million rupiahs (\$150,000) to support a coordinating body for family planning which is to be the official channel for all foreign assistance for this program.

U.S. Staffing:

No U.S. personnel were assigned to this project.

KOREA

FY 1969 AID technical assistance was focused on the development of the rural economy and improvements in education, public safety, economic planning and public administration.

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$7.430 million, of which \$1,200 million (16.15%) was obligated for one health project, Health and Family Planning, 489-11-590-649.

In addition there were four other active health projects that were financed by loans made in previous years. These projects were: Taegu Waterworks, 489-H-021, Seoul Waterworks, 489-H-034, Sewerage Treatment Plant, Seoul, 489-H-038, and Inchon City Municipal Waterworks, 489-H-048..

KOREA

Project Name: Taegu Waterworks
Project No. : 489-22-250-626
Loan No. : 489-H-021
Authorized : May 5, 1964
Signed : November 27, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance a part of the cost of establishing a new water treatment plant in Taegu, Korea's third largest city. When completed approximately 70% of the 500,000 residents will have potable water available to them.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.680 million had been disbursed from the loan which amounted to \$1.785 million.

Progress:

The project has experienced delays due to unforeseen engineering problems which required a revision of plans. Another complication was the inability of the City of Taegu to raise funds for capital expenditures which were not included in the project. Legislation, recently enacted, will enable Taegu City to obtain a loan from the Korean Development Bank for these expenditures. It is anticipated that this project will be completed by the end of CY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

Henningson, Durham and Richardson, were retained as supervising engineers for procurement and construction. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assisted in monitoring project implementation and Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company, Chicago, provided accounting advisory services.

KOREA

Project Name: Seoul City Bokwang Dong
Waterworks

Project No. : 489-22-25-642

Loan No. : 489-H-034

Authorized : December 29, 1965

Signed : June 2, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This project; which is financed by a loan, is to assist the establishment of a water treatment plant in Seoul, the largest City in Korea. When completed, the plant will provide two-thirds of the population with treated water 24 hours a day.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$185,000 had been disbursed from this \$3.760 million loan.

Progress:

The intake tower and related pumping stations were completed in fiscal year 1968. Final designs for the treatment plant were approved in early FY 1969, and the necessary construction contracts were signed by mid FY 1969. Procurement of U.S. equipment and commodities commenced in January 1969. The project is approximately 19% complete.

U.S. Staffing:

Engineering services are provided by Trans Asia Engineering Associates and Ammann & Whitney in association with Burns and McConnell; and management and accounting services by Arthur Young and Company.

KOREA

Project Name: Seoul City Sewage Treatment Plant
Project No. : 489-22-250-657
Loan No. : 489-H-038
Authorized : June 9, 1966
Signed : July 13, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist in the construction of a sewage treatment plant for a 13,914 acre area within the Special City of Seoul. The plant will provide treatment of sewage (primary and secondary) adequate for projected peak dry-weather flow conditions through 1985. All facilities are to be designed for expansion to accommodate needs beyond the year 2000.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$195,000 had been disbursed from this \$3.5 million loan.

Progress:

Implementation of this project is behind schedule due to the local currency problem, which has been resolved. The project will be completed with funds from the city's general budget, and a surcharge will cover operation of the system after completion of construction, now scheduled for March 1972.

Final design drawings have been submitted -- procurement is estimated to start on August 1, 1969, and plant construction is scheduled for early September 1969.

U. S. Staffing:

The firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall has been selected to perform engineering services.

KOREA

Project Name: Incheon City Municipal
Waterworks

Project No. : 489-22-250-665

Loan No. : 489-H-048

Authorized : May 23, 1967

Signed : June 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The loan provides for the foreign exchange components of water supply for Incheon City. The project will consist of a river intake and pumping station, a raw water transmission main, a water treatment plant with a capacity of 100,000 metric tons daily, water mains, and storage facilities.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$163,000 had been disbursed from this \$1.8 million loan.

Progress:

Local currency funding for the project has been obtained and the procurement of the U.S. equipment is underway. The project, scheduled for completion in mid-1972, is approximately 36% complete overall.

U.S. Staffing:

The U.S. engineering services are provided by Ammann and Whitney International and Trans Asia Engineering Associates.

KOREA
Project Name: Health and Family Planning
Project No. : 489-11-590-649
Began : Fiscal Year 1962
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Korea to decrease the national population growth rate and to improve public health. The national family planning program has as its major goal a reduction of the annual population growth rate to 2% or less by 1971. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs is establishing a network of family planning/maternal and child health services in nine provinces, two special cities (Pusan and Seoul), and 1,473 townships and small cities.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$1.200 million were obligated in FY 1969.

Progress:

Six participants received special training in the clinical and administrative aspects of family planning; thirty mobile clinics for family planning services were opened for service; and considerable amounts of oral and other contraceptives were distributed to supplement the contributions of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health advisor, non-medical.

LAOS

FY 1969 technical assistance commitments to Laos through supporting assistance were planned for refugee relief, air service contracts, military technical support, projects in agriculture, development of the rural economy, education and health.

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$29.809 million. Of this amount, \$3.444 million (11.55%) was obligated for two health projects: Maternal and Child Health, 439-11-570-081, and Public Health Development, 439-11-590-066.

LAOS

Project Name: Maternal and Child Health/Family
Planning

Project No. : 439-11-570-081

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined.

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the RLG to provide maternal and child health care and to introduce family planning techniques. A central facility in Vientiane and four auxiliary provincial centers and eight rural centers are to be built and equipped to provide for medical care, training and dissemination of information and commodities in the fields of MCH and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$990,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The MCH/FP Training Center, the central facility in Vientiane, was constructed and equipped to provide the beginning of an institutional framework to support the FP/MCH approach.

U.S. Staffing:

No U.S. personnel were assigned to this project.

LAOS

Project Name: Public Health Development

Project No. : 439-11-590-066

Began : Fiscal Year 1957

Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide minimum medical and health services throughout Laos. Medical services to villages are provided through an extensive system of AID-supported dispensaries and clinics as well as a number of small hospitals. In addition, AID provides supplies for seven municipal hospitals which are staffed by Operation Brotherhood, a Filipino nonprofit organization, under contract with AID. A secondary emphasis of the project includes disease prevention activities and institutional health training.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$2.454 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Training of medics and nurses has continued and the Operation Brotherhood facility in Vientiane has provided clinical training. In FY 1969 the training of practical nurses was transferred to the Government, which was to receive assistance from the World Health Organization. Fifty-five participants were studying medicine, nursing and midwifery in Thailand.

Approximately 250 medical facilities, serving a population of 450,000, are currently supported by AID with 380 AID-trained medics and medical supplies. Operation Brotherhood facilities provided care to 260,000 patients at rural hospitals and clinics in 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

Nine AID direct-hire advisors were assigned to this project. They included three physicians, one dentist, one public health nurse, one medical supply advisor, two medical technologists and one medical technician.

PHILIPPINES

AID's technical assistance program for the Philippines included support to agriculture, public safety, health, urban planning and public administration.

In FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$8.692 million, of which \$2.302 million (26.48%) was obligated for three health, population, and nutrition projects. These projects include: Malaria Eradication, 492-11-510-013; Nutrition Support, 492-11-560-085; Population Planning, 492-11-570-220.

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 492-11-510-013
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1953
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Since 1966 the U.S. Public Health Service has been administering the Malaria Eradication Project for AID under a PASA arrangement.

The project goals are as follows: 1) to develop the government infrastructure and support functions which are essential in carrying eradication procedures in an economic and efficient manner; 2) to determine malarious and non-malarious areas by internationally recognized epidemiological methods; 3) to interrupt the transmission of malaria at a rate consistent with eradication goals; 4) to provide continuing assessment of the program through epidemiological methods; 5) to prevent reintroduction of malaria into the Philippines.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$794,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

During FY 1969, the Government of the Philippines reaffirmed its commitment to malaria eradication program. Funds were released more or less on schedule and in sufficient amounts and program staff adopted plans for concentration of effort in the "hard core" malarious areas.

U.S. Staffing:

Fourteen malaria specialists were assigned to the project under a PASA with the U.S. Public Health Service.

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Nutrition Support

Project No. : 492-11-590-085

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

A five-year comprehensive program to combat malnutrition has been jointly developed by the Philippine Government and USAID which is focused upon three broad activities. The first is an applied nutrition program staged to reach four to five provinces in FY 1968 and 1969. The second component is applied research in nutrition and food technology aimed at developing the technical know-how as the basis for blending local protein rich resources with the country's staples, namely, rice or corn. The third component aims to strengthen those institutions, private and government, concerned with nutrition and food science manpower training, and surveillance over the nations food supply as to wholesomeness and nutritional adequacy.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$108,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Nutrition Support Program bolsters the efforts of the Government of the Philippines to eradicate clinical malnutrition in pre-school children and to eliminate the post weaning arrest in growth and development characteristics of the Philippine infant population. The program focuses upon two main activities, namely, applied nutrition and food and nutrition research.

In applied nutrition, feeding stations or mothercraft centers are operated as educational demonstration units where mothers learn and practice the improved feeding of their children.

To date there are 8 such centers operating: 4 in Laguna, 2 in Rizal and one each in the cities of Manila and Caloocan. Two additional centers in Rizal and 4 in Nueva Ecija are being prepared and are expected to be operational soon. Training of staff nutritionists is also done in these two centers. Promotion of home production of protective foods is an important aspect of the applied nutrition phase.

Research efforts are directed to the preparation of an infant food formulation based entirely on local commodities to be used with rice as a weaning food. Preparation of a blend with pre-cooked mung bean and pre-cooked coconut parings as base is now under consideration.

U. S. Staffing:

One nutritionist (contract).

PHILIPPINES

Project Name: Population Planning

Project No. : 492-11-530-220

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to support family planning activities in the Philippines through a multisector approach. These activities are the principal effort carried out by both public and private institutions with funding from AID provided through the Project Office for Maternal and Child Health (POMCH) in the Ministry of Health.

Receiving assistance are the following: Sillman University Medical Center; University of the Philippines College of Medicine (UPCM); Davao City Health Department; Angeles City Health Department; Asian Social Institute; University of the Philippines Population Institute; Province of Laguna; Manila City Health Department; the Philippine National Land Reform Council; and the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.400 million were obligated.

Progress:

During FY 1969, significant official government interest has been shown in family planning. In February 1969, the President created a Population Commission composed of church and civil leaders including five cabinet Secretaries. This Commission was charged with the responsibility of preparing the National Population Policy Papers. In the same month the Secretary of Justice liberalized the interpretation of an existing ruling to permit the importation of contraceptives into

the Philippines. The Philippine Congress passed a Joint Resolution establishing basic policies to achieve economic development and attain social justice commonly referred to as the Magna Carta for Economic Freedom. This policy asserts the individual couple's right to practice family planning within the dictates of their own consciences.

Two-hundred and eighty (280) clinics offering some aspect of family planning service have been opened and approximately 2,100 medical and paramedical personnel have been given family planning training. Two research projects have been supported; one in reproductive biology and one in demographic population dynamics related to fertility characteristics.

U.S. Staffing:

Three AID direct hire employees: a public health physician, a family planning advisor (non-medical), and an administrative assistant.

THAILAND

In FY 1969, Foreign Aid funds provided assistance to public safety and rural security, rural development, education, health, long range economic growth and strengthening of local government.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated totaled \$35.547 million, of which \$5.306 million (14.93%) was obligated for four health and population projects. These projects were: Malaria Eradication, 493-11-510-107; Potable Water, 493-11-521-186; Rural Health, 493-11-540-179; Family Health, 493-11-580-209. One other health project, Chiengmai Medical School, 493-11-540-174, was active but did not require FY 1969 funds.

THAILAND

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 493-11-510-107
PASA No. : TCR 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1951
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Thailand to eradicate malaria from the country by 1972. The Malaria Eradication Service of the Ministry of Public Health is conducting the program with the advisory assistance of seven U.S. and eight WHO technicians. Forty-three Peace Corps Volunteers serve as assistants to malaria zone chiefs or as regional entomologists. The project is carried out for AID by the NCDC of the PHS.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$2.472 million were obligated for the project in FY 1969.

Progress:

In 1950 malaria was the single most important cause of death, with 35,800 deaths in that year, accounting for 19.4% of all deaths. It is generally assumed that there are about 100 cases per death; thus, there were approximately 3,600,000 cases. Increasingly intense efforts have reduced these levels dramatically. By 1966 there were only 4,490 deaths, which were 2.0% of all deaths. Continued progress under the eradication program is being made with possible phasing out of the program beginning in FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

Seven U.S. malaria advisors were assigned to this project under a PASA with PHS.

THAILAND

Project Name: Potable Water

Project No. : 493-11-521-186

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to improve the health conditions of rural communities in Northeast Thailand by providing sources of potable water. An estimated 90% of the population in this region suffer ill effects caused by water-borne parasites.

AID is helping the Sanitary Engineering Division (SED) of the Ministry of Public Health to develop a Thai managed and operated village potable water program in 19 security-sensitive areas through the design and construction of 250 systems to serve 600 communities by 1971.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$635,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Fifty-three potable water systems serving 125 communities have been completed. Sixty-eight systems serving 186 communities and 211,600 people are under construction.

The SED, assisted by the contractor Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS), has developed standard designs for systems of various sizes and provided on-the-job training for 40 Thai design engineers and about 100 construction engineers. In FY 1969 three participants for assignment to the project were trained in the U.S. and 12 received observation tours to Taiwan and Korea.

U.S. Staffing:

One sanitary engineer (AID/direct hire).

THAILAND

Project Name: Chiangmai Medical School

Project No. : 493-11-540-174

Began : Fiscal Year 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The goal of this project has been to assist the Government of Thailand in developing the Faculty of Medicine of Chiangmai University into a first-class medical school capable of graduating approximately 50 doctors and 50 nurses annually. The school is the up-country center for graduate and postgraduate medical education and for the training of paramedical personnel.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds were obligated for the project. Expenditures in the amount of \$850,000 were made from prior year funds.

Progress:

Significant progress has been achieved over the past six years through the cooperative efforts of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chiangmai and the University of Illinois medical education contract team. The basic science departmental organization, originally comprised of anatomy, physiology and pathology departments, has been expanded to include departments of pharmacology, biochemistry, microbiology and parasitology. Of critical importance in the clinical area has been the clear separation of the Department of Preventive and Social Medicine from the Department of Medicine, and the development of cooperative projects between departments. Encouragement and assistance has been given over the past few years in the development of facilities for post-graduate education in the clinical sciences.

With the initiation several years ago of a compulsory one-year rotating internship, attention of medical educators was directed to the matter of approved residencies. A residency training program has been approved and late in FY 1969 the Faculty of Medicine admitted 15 residents to this approved program.

This project terminates August 31, 1970. A great deal of thought is being given to possible ways in which the Faculty of Medicine, Chiangmai University, and the University of Illinois College of Medicine might extend their cooperation beyond that point.

U.S. Staffing:

Six advisors were provided by the contractor, the University of Illinois.

THAILAND

Project Name: Rural Health

Project No. : 493-11-540-179

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Reviewed Annually

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Thai Government in establishing a network of curative and preventive medical services in security-sensitive rural areas. The area will then have permanent medical treatment and health education programs.

This objective will be achieved through: 1) the provision, expansion, and improvement of badly needed comprehensive rural health services in the form of facilities, supplies, equipment and a corps of well trained health workers; 2) augmentation of existing rural health services to meet the threat of insurgency through the mobile medical teams program, basically through agreement with the accelerated Rural Development Office (ARD).

The program involves two approaches -- immediate impact activities and long-term development of Thai Government capacity to provide needed services. Impact operations include mobile medical teams with volunteer Thai doctors; accelerated training of paramedics and health workers; preventive medicine and basic medical teams.

The long range plan provides training programs for health officers and staff, and commodity support for new rural health centers when constructed and staffed.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$900,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

There are 26 medical teams operating in the North and Northeast areas. The number varies depending on the availability of physicians. These medical teams are supplemented by the multi-purpose health workers now being more than 500.

Over 1,000 village leaders from 20 provinces in the project area have been trained in health and sanitation practices. Evaluation of nutritional deficiencies is underway to lead to the establishment of adequate food technology research facilities and testing of supplemental foods.

U.S. Staffing:

There were ten AID direct-hire advisors assigned to this project. They included three public health advisors, three sanitarians, two public health nurses, one health educator and one medical supply advisor.

THAILAND

Project Name: Family Health
Project No. : 943-11-580-209
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The Ministry of Public Health of Thailand, with support from AID and private organizations, has embarked on a three-year project of research and service to reduce the population growth rate. Emphasis is given to training programs for physicians, nurses, and midwives. Specific targets include: a) training approximately 300 doctors, 550 nurses and 2,500 midwives in family planning methods; and b) establishing approximately 300 family health clinics in provincial and district hospitals by FY 1970.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.299 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Population and family planning activities continued to expand in FY 1969. The Ministry of Public Health increased family planning services from 22 to 44 provinces; and 102 doctors, 213 nurses and 1,002 midwives received training. It is estimated that over 300,000 women in Thailand are now using contraceptives.

AID assistance included oral contraceptives, vehicles, medical supplies and data processing equipment.

A significant development in FY 1969 was a statement prepared for cabinet consideration by the National Economic Development Board.

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire population officer (non-medical).

LATIN AMERICA REGION

Program Plans

In the AID Summary Presentation to Congress for FY 1969 it was stated that major emphasis would continue to be on activities to increase and accelerate progress in the areas of agriculture, education, science and economic integration. Assistance in agriculture, education and health was to account for approximately 63% of the country technical assistance programs; the remaining 37% was to be devoted to providing technical experts and training in the fields of public safety, labor and tax administration. It was pointed out to Congress that although considerable progress had been made in areas such as agricultural productivity, inflation control, trade liberalization and improved educational facilities, much remained to be done to meet the varied problems which impede economic and social development.

Summary of Program Implementation

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$165.620 million were obligated for AID activities in the Latin America Region. Of this total, \$12.530 million (7.56%) was obligated for health and population projects. There were no nutrition projects. See Table 11 on page 150.

The amount of funds obligated for health and population projects, by country or other allocation, and the percentage for both types of projects are shown in Table 12, page 151.

There were 68 active health and population projects in Latin America in FY 1969. Nine of these were regional and 59 were in 19 of the 22 Latin American countries in which AID had programs. Five of the 68 projects were initiated in FY 1969; sixty-three were initiated in prior years.

The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	68	5	63 <u>1/</u>
Health	38	1	37
Population	30	4	26

1/ Nine health and 19 population projects initiated in prior years received FY 1969 funds.

The health projects for which FY 1969 funds were obligated are shown by type of activity and country or other allocation in Table 13 on page 152. Of the total obligated for health projects \$2.313 million, 75.10% for malaria eradication; 17.60% for health services and facilities; and 7.30% for environmental health activities. No funds were obligated for health manpower development projects.

The AID health staff on field assignments in Latin America, as of June 30, 1969, totaled 35. Nine were AID direct-hire and 26 were provided by the Public Health Service under PASA's. The disciplines and specialties represented were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	35	9	26
Physicians	5	1	4
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	6	6	-
Health Educators	2	1	1
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	10	-	10
Entomologists	2	-	2
Epidemiologist	1	-	1
Medical Technician	1	-	1
Chemist	1	-	1
Research Biologist	1	-	1
Audiovisual Specialist	1	1	-
Sanitary Engineers	2	-	2
Administrative Officers (malaria)	3	-	3

Twenty-one of the 35 staff members on field assignments in Latin America were assigned to malaria projects as follows: four in Brazil, one in Ecuador, nine in El Salvador at the Central America Malaria Eradication Research Station, two in Guatemala, three in Haiti and two in Paraguay. The other 14 staff members were assigned as follows: four in Brazil, one in Costa Rica, two in El Salvador, one in Guatemala, one in Honduras, one in Jamaica, one in Nicaragua, one in Panama, one in Paraguay and one in ROCAP (Regional Office for Central America and Panama) located in Guatemala.

The names, position and location of AID and PHS staff are listed beginning on page 455.

Table 11 Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
(thousands of dollars)			
Total	\$ 165,620	\$ 12,530	7.56
Regional	20,174	7,069	35.04
ROCAP	3,951	186	4.73
Country Total	141,495	5,275	3.73
Argentina	1,909	-	-
Bolivia	15,940	179	1.12
Brazil	12,435	344	2.77
Chile	2,944	444	15.08
Colombia	3,540	70	1.98
Costa Rica	6,832	308	4.51
Dominican Republic	6,972	101	1.45
Ecuador	2,829	91	3.21
El Salvador	5,402	368	6.81
Guatemala	12,053	512	4.25
Guyana	14,205	-	-
Haiti	1,923	1,718	89.34
Honduras	11,694	169	1.45
Jamaica	899	324	36.04
Mexico	172	-	-
Nicaragua	21,453	305	1.42
Other West Indies	100	-	-
Panama	4,930	121	2.45
Paraguay	3,054	145	4.75
Peru	9,698	50	0.52
Uruguay	1,552	-	-
Venezuela	959	26	2.71

Table 12 Funds obligated for health and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Latin America Region, FY 1969 1/

Area	Total	Health	% for Health (thousands of dollars)	Population	% for Population
Total	\$ 12,530	\$ 2,313	18.46	\$ 10,217	81.54
Regional	7,069	--	--	7,069	100.00
ROCAP	186	--	--	186	100.00
Country Total	5,275	2,313	43.85	2,962	56.15
Bolivia	179	48	26.82	131	73.18
Brazil	344	344	100.00	--	--
Chile	444	--	--	444	100.00
Colombia	70	--	--	70	100.00
Costa Rica	308	--	--	308	100.00
Dominican Republic	101	--	--	101	100.00
Ecuador	91	91	100.00	--	--
El Salvador	368	6	1.63	362	98.37
Guatemala	512	--	--	512	100.00
Haiti	1,718	1,718	100.00	--	--
Honduras	169	--	--	169	100.00
Jamaica	324	10	3.09	314	96.91
Nicaragua	305	75	24.59	230	75.41
Panama	121	21	17.36	100	82.64
Paraguay	145	--	--	145	100.00
Peru	50	--	--	50	100.00
Venezuela	26	--	--	26	100.00

1/ There were no active AID assisted nutrition projects in Latin America Region in FY 1969.

Table 13 Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Latin America Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication
(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$2,313	\$ 169	--	\$ 407	\$ 1,737
Country Total	2,313	169	--	407	1,737
Bolivia	48	--	--	48	--
Brazil	344	159	--	172	13
Ecuador	91	--	--	91	--
El Salvador	6	--	--	--	6
Haiti	1,718	--	--	--	1,718
Jamaica	10	10	--	--	--
Nicaragua	75	--	--	75	--
Panama	21	--	--	21	--

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Latin America Region FY 1969

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Regional	Pan American Health Organization/Population	598-15-570-470	AID/1a-430, 547	
"	Demographic and Population Program	598-15-570-438 459, 460, 477	551, 552 AID/1a-200, 266 603	2,346,000 697,000
"	Grant to Pathfinder Fund for Family Planning	598-15-570-471	AID/1a-599	300,000
"	Grant to the Population Council	598-15-570-456	AID/1a-605, 286 549, 604, 550	1,762,000
"	Grant to IPPF for Family Planning	598-15-580-457	AID/1a-523, 308	1,964,000
ROCAP	Health and Demographic Studies	596-15-570-023		186,000
Bolivia	Public Health Administration	511-11-590-688		48,000
"	Family Care	511-11-690-439.5	(formerly 580-689)	131,000
Brazil	Malaria Eradication	512-51-511-014		13,000
"			512-L-021	--
"			512-L-072	--
"	National Public Health Planning and Coordination	512-11-540-265.1		172,000
"	Urban Water and Sewer Systems Improvement	512-11-520-062.1		159,000
"	Water System and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment	512-22-521-062	512-L-057	--
"			512-L-058	--
"	Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund	Unassigned	512-L-074	--
Chile	Health Services Administration	513-11-580-208		50,000
"	Population Dynamics	513-11-570-237		200,000
"	Maternal Care/Family Planning Clinics	513-11-580-245		123,000
"	Comprehensive Maternal Child Health Care Program, Santiago	513-11-580-243		71,000
"	Teacher Training Family Living	513-11-580-236		--
"	Construction of the Latin America Center in Family Planning	513-11-580-238		--

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Chile	Operations Research in Family Planning	513-11-570-239		--
"	Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program	513-11-580-240		--
Colombia	Auxiliary Health Worker Demonstration Project	514-11-580-150.1		--
"	Demographic Research	514-11-580-150.2		70,000
"	Cali Sewerage	514-22-520-086	514-L-029	--
"	Medellin Sewerage	514-22-520-093	514-L-036	--
"	Engineering Service, Bogota Sewerage	514-22-520-094	514-L-037	--
Costa Rica	Malaria Eradication	515-21-511-059	515-L-016	--
"			515-L-016 A	--
"	Metropolitan Water Supply	515-22-512-073	515-A-004	--
"	Emergency Water Supply	515-22-521-077	515-L-008	--
"	Family Planning	515-11-580-105		308,000
Dominican Republic	Public Health	517-11-590-080		101,000
"	Maternal and Infant Care	517-22-531-100	517-L-021	--
Ecuador	Malaria Eradication	518-21-511-029	518-L-029	--
"	Health Education - Population	518-51-570-094		--
"	Encephalitis Control	518-11-510-100		91,000
El Salvador	Malaria Eradication	519-22-511-063	519-L-010	--
"		519-11-511-149	519-L-010 A	6,000
"	Construction of Health Units	519-22-550-096	519-L-007	--
"	Family Planning and Health Services	519-15-580-149		362,000
Guatemala	Malaria Eradication	520-21-511-095	520-L-011	--
"	Population and Rural Health	520-11-580-189		512,000
Guyana	Health Operation and Advisory Services to the Georgetown Hospital	504-11-530-003		--
"	Health Facilities	504-12-550-025		--

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Haiti	Malaria Eradication	521-51-511-033		1,718,000
Honduras	Malaria Eradication	522-51-511-075	522-L-014	
"			522-L-014 A	--
"	Rural Water Supplies	522-22-550-044	522-M-008	--
"	Maternal and Child Health	522-11-580-065		169,000
Jamaica	Community Water Supplies	532-11-550-019	532-M-001	--
		532-11-550-025	532-L-001	10,000
"	Family Planning	532-11-580-030		314,000
Nicaragua	Malaria Eradication	524-21-511-062	524-L-013	--
			524-L-013 A	--
"	Community Health Services	524-11-580-059		75,000
"	Family Planning	524-11-580-072		230,000
"	Health Center - Rural Mobile Health	524-11-530-080	524-L-023	--
Panama	Health Development	525-15-530-124		21,000
"	Population	525-15-580-142		100,000
"	Malaria Eradication	525-21-511-114	525-L-023	--
"	Colon Sewerage	525-22-520-060	525-L-011	--
"	Panama Sewerage	525-22-590-134	525-L-026	--
"	Panama City Water and Sewerage	525-22-590-130	525-L-019	--
"	Panama City Water	525-22-521-138	525-L-028	--
"	Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR)	Unassigned	525-L-029	--
Paraguay	Malaria Eradication	526-51-511-061	526-L-018	--
"	Population and Nutrition	526-11-580-085		145,000
Peru	Lima Water and Sewerage System	527-22-520-091	527-H-022	--
"	Human Resources and Population Studies	527-11-570-132		50,000
Uruguay	Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Control	528-11-510-068		--
Venezuela	Population and Demography Program	529-15-580-034		26,000

Latin America Regional Projects

The Latin America Bureau of AID supports selected regional activities which encourage cooperation for development among several countries, involve research or analyses applicable to more than one country, and which can be managed on a regional basis more effectively than through two or more AID field missions. Regional activities were carried out in four major areas in FY 1969: 1) family planning, 2) education, 3) rural development, and 4) private institutions development.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$20.174 million were obligated for Latin American regional activities. Of this total, \$7.069 million (35.04%) was obligated for eight population projects. These were: Pan American Health Organization/Population, 598-15-570-470; Demographic and Population Program, 598-15-570-438, 459, 460 and 477; Grant to Pathfinder Fund for Family Planning, 598-15-570-471; Grant to the Population Council, 598-15-570-456; and Grant to IPPF for Family Planning, 598-15-580-457.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Pan American Health Organization/Population

Project No. : 598-15-570-470

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is to provide financial assistance to PAHO to expand its capability and to channel assistance to Latin American governments in the implementation of family planning programs. This enables those Latin American governments which have not requested bilateral aid to receive financial assistance.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$2.346 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

PAHO is expanding its Health and Population Dynamics Unit and developing its in-house capability in the field of population dynamics and its relationship to public health and medical care. It is granting fellowships for population and family planning studies, as well as carrying out several research projects to introduce new approaches to family planning, motivation, education and other related areas. It is assisting medical schools in Central America and Panama in developing curricula in family planning related areas.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Demographic and Population Program.

Project No. : 598-15-570-438; 459; 460; 477

Contract No.: 1a - 200, 266, 603

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of these projects are to strengthen demographic research in Latin American institutions; support field studies and research projects; teach demography to Latin American trainees; provide funding for development of new approaches to planning, implementing and evaluating population/family planning programs; and to translate and produce new materials on family planning and arrange distribution of educational aids as requested by USAIDs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$697,000 were obligated for these projects.

Progress:

Technical support in a wide range of professional competencies was provided to USAIDs to supplement that which was available from AID/W. Supplementary support was continued to the Latin America Demographic Center (CELADE), Santiago, Chile, to strengthen demographic research in LA institutions, provide demographic courses and give technical consultation to governments on demographic matters. Financial assistance to the Latin American Center for Studies of Population and Family Planning (CELAP) was continued to enable that organization to conduct research in sociology, psychology and anthropology focused on family size and population growth.

Studies in five countries were undertaken in FY 1969, and CELAP conducted ten courses on population and family planning in ten countries. Three hundred and thirty leaders attended these courses.

Near the end of FY 1969 a PASA was negotiated with the Office of International Health/HEW to provide family planning and communications services. A health educator was engaged for this activity.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Grant to the Pathfinder Fund for
Family Planning

Project No. : 598-15-570-471

Contract No.: 1a 599

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the grant to Pathfinder Fund is to enable it to increase support to interested non-affiliated institutions and individuals by making available small amounts of financial assistance and contraceptive supplies.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$300,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Pathfinder Fund was helping to support 68 projects in Latin America in FY 1969. The AID grant was made late in FY 1969, so specific information on any assistance given by June 30, 1969, was not available.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Grant to Population Council

Project No. : 598-15-570-456

Contract No.: 1a 286, 549, 550, 604, 605

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1975

Objectives and Description:

This grant is to assist Population Council to expand a number of activities: 1) support to hospitals providing post-partum family planning information and services; 2) analytical activities related to population growth problems and research studies, pilot projects, consultation on problems of research design, and data collection and analysis; and 3) integration of demography into medical school curricula throughout the region, and development of audiovisual materials for teaching population dynamics and family planning in medical schools.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.762 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Using AID funds, the Population Council expanded its support to the hospital-based post-partum program. Eleven hospitals in Venezuela, 21 in Colombia and selected hospitals in other areas in the region were assisted. Technical and financial assistance were continued to the Population Division of the Association of Colombian Medical Faculties (ASCOFAME), enabling it to strengthen its administrative and financial management and to complete a large program of short-term training in population and family planning for physicians and paramedical personnel in governmental health posts.

Field work was completed for several large-scale research activities in Colombia, including a national knowledge, attitudes and practice study, a related male attitude study, and two abortion studies.

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

Project Name: Grant to IPPF for Latin America
Family Planning

Project No. : 598-15-580-457

Contract No.: 1a 308, 523

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the grant to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Western Hemisphere, is to enable it to expand its network of family planning associations which carry on clinical programs and encourage favorable attitudes and policies toward family planning efforts.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.964 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The International Planned Parenthood Federation assists the formation and effective operation of family planning associations, encourages the training of medical and paramedical workers, promotes and organizes international and regional meetings and conferences, and stimulates appropriate scientific research in the fields of biology, demography and sociology, as well as methods of contraception, sex education and marriage counseling. In 1969, IPPF-affiliated associations operated in all LA countries except Bolivia and Nicaragua.

ROCAP

The FY 1969 program of the AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama (ROCAP) was to be concentrated on improved regional coordination in the fields of planning, statistics, customs, legal studies and administration. The regional organizations, through which this work was to be carried out, were the Common Market Secretarial (SIECA), the Organization of Central American States (ODECA), and the Central American Bank (CABEI). ROCAP's activities in health and population were to be undertaken in conjunction with ODECA and the Central American Council of Public Health. Primary emphasis was to be given to malaria eradication and the preparation and distribution of demographic information.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$3.951 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$186,000 (4.73%) was obligated for the health project, Health and Demographic Studies, 596-15-590-023.

ROCAP
Project Name: Health and Demographic Studies.
Project No. : 596-15-590-023
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

Through this project assistance is provided to Central American regional organizations to help them develop capabilities and institutions necessary to confront the health and population problems of the region. An important aspect of the project is consultative and training assistance to regional organizations in the development of nutrition and demographic studies programs, and coordination of malaria activities in all six countries.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$186,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

U.S. staff assigned under this project worked with regional organizations and professional groups in planning and implementing a variety of programs. Technical consultation and support was given in malaria eradication, population and nutrition.

Continued financial support was given to the Office of Health and Population of ODECA in the publication of population studies. Financial assistance was continued to the Regional Training Center of the Salvadoran Demographic Association to conduct family planning seminars for non-medical personnel. Studies of the Central American Institute for Population and the Family and teaching of demography in medical schools were also given financial support.

U.S. Staffing:

One regional public health advisor, AID direct-hire; and two PHS malaria advisors who were provided to AID under a project PASA, TCR (HA) 2-66.

ARGENTINA

The AID program in Argentina has been limited to technical assistance to help the government carry out selected reforms in administrative procedures, educational planning, agricultural technology, and free labor union practices. Significant monetary stabilization has occurred; projects in higher education, agriculture and agricultural economics through contracts with U.S. universities have been successful and are being phased out.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$1.909 million were obligated for AID activities. No funds were obligated for health projects, although one non-health-coded project which was funded in a prior year was health related and remained active. This was The Great Aqueduct System, 510-21-995-050, 510-L-010 and 510-L-010-A, which was part of the comprehensive project, Feasibility Studies, 510-21-995-050. One significant aspect is the study of a proposed system of aqueducts to provide potable domestic water supply for about 125 communities in the interior of the country. Work on the water supply report was contracted to Gilbert and Associates of Reading, Pennsylvania by Obrias Sanitarias, in January, 1967. The first portion of the report was completed in November, 1968, and the final report is scheduled for completion in March, 1970.

BOLIVIA

The key AID objective in FY 1969 was to help improve Bolivia's ability to finance its own development needs. The two principal development objectives continued to be modernization of the mineral and mining sector to reduce production costs and increase private investment, and greater integration of the rural sector with the national economy through increased grain and livestock production, a national transportation network to link rural areas with national marketing facilities, and improved educational opportunities.

The FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for the AID program in Bolivia amounted to \$15,940 million. Of the total, \$179,000 (1.12%) were obligated for two health projects, Public Health Administration, 511-11-590-688, and Family Care, 511-11-690-439.5 (reported in FY 1968 as Family Formation Survey, 511-11-580-689)..

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Public Health Administration

Project No. : 511-11-590-688

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project was for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health to improve its overall administrative and management capability.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$48,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During FY 1969 emphasis was placed on assistance and support to the development of the Family Protection Department of the Ministry of Health. Advisory services on overall administration and management were continued. This project was terminated at the end of FY 1969 and the public health advisor who was assigned to the project was transferred to the Family Care Project (511-11-690-439.5)

U.S. Staffing:

One public health physician employed on a personal service contract.

BOLIVIA

Project Name: Family Care

Project No. : 511-11-690-439.5

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project was reported in FY 1968 as Family Formation Survey, 511-11-580-689. Its purpose is to assist the Ministry of Health in the creation of a new Family Protection Department, and in making studies of community attitudes relative to fertility. It also aims to support the development of Preventive Medicine Departments in the three universities, in which family care matters will be taught.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$131,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

An awareness and understanding of community health problems by Bolivian physicians is gradually being developed and they are being assisted in integrating family protection and nutrition programs with maternal and child care.

U.S. Staffing:

None

BRAZIL

U.S. assistance programs in Brazil have three major objectives: social development and reform, particularly in the areas of agriculture and education; economic stabilization; and increased economic growth with more equitable income distribution. Efforts in the health sector in FY 1969 continued to focus on institutional development of a nationwide health service manned with competent personnel, and assistance with the malaria eradication program.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$12.435 million were obligated for AID programs in Brazil. Of this total, \$344,000 (2.77%) was committed for three health projects: Malaria Eradication, 512-51-511-014; National Public Health Planning and Coordination, 512-11-540-265.1, and Urban Water and Sewer Systems Improvement, 512-11-520-062.1. One active health project did not require FY 1969 funds. This was Water Systems and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment, 512-22-521-062, 512-L-057 and 512-L-058. Another health project, Municipal Water and Sewerage Loan Fund, project number unassigned, 512-L-074, had loan funds committed in FY 1968 but was not operative because the loan agreement had not been ratified.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 512-51-511-014
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. 1 : 512-L-021
Authorized : March 5, 1964
Signed : May 11, 1964
Loan No. 2 : 512-L-072
Authorized : March 11, 1968
Signed : May 21, 1968

Objectives and Description:

AID assistance to malaria eradication in Brazil began in 1958. During the years 1958 until FY 1965, grant funds were provided for advisory services, training and commodities. Late in FY 1964 an AID loan (No. 1) was made to finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. equipment, materials and supplies required for the national eradication program.

Loan No. 1 was extended to cover commodity requirements through December 31, 1968. A total of 12-man years of advisory assistance from the USPHS for a total of \$400,000 were to be provided under the loan.

A new \$10.3 million malaria eradication loan (Loan No. 2) was authorized in FY 1968 to cover U.S. commodity import and U.S. technical assistance costs for CY 1969-1971

AID Financing:

Loan No. 1 amounted to \$6.500 million of which \$5.791 million (89.09%) had been disbursed as of June 30, 1969.

From Loan No. 2, which was for \$10.300 million, \$1.252 million (12.16%) had been disbursed as of June 30, 1969.

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$13,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In the last half of 1968, for the first time since antimalaria activities began in Brazil in 1931, spray and/or surveillance coverage was provided to all of the 36 million persons residing in malarious areas. Slide positivity rate during 1968 was 4.4 percent, the lowest achieved to date. Expansion of the program in the first semester of FY 1969 was facilitated by the training of 2,954 new employees, bringing the total number of employees to 13,618. The entire State of Rio de Janeiro entered the consolidation phase during the year.

U.S. Staffing:

Four malaria advisors were assigned to this project under a PHS PASA with AID.

BRAZIL

Project Name: National Public Health Planning and
Coordination

Project No. : 512-11-540-265.1

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Government of Brazil to improve health planning and administration through the establishment of a permanent planning unit within the Ministry of Health (MOH).

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$172,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Planning, Evaluation, Research and Special Projects Unit (PAPPE) has been established in the MOH. Project activities in FY 1969 included initiation of local health systems with regional health centers and satellite municipal health posts; the establishment of a major nutrition program which is coordinated by a national nutrition committee of the MOH; disease control efforts in schistosomiasis and Chagas; and the introduction of preventive medicine training in ten medical colleges.

U.S. Staffing:

Four staff members were charged to this project: one AID direct-hire physician; one PHS physician detailed on a staff service PASA; and two contract staff specialists in schistosomiasis and nutrition.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Urban Water and Sewer
Systems Improvement

Project No. : 512-11-520-062.1

PASA No. : LA (HA) 68-65

Began : Fiscal Year 1961

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to assist the Government of Brazil to provide water supplies for 70% of the urban population by 1973; to double urban sewer capacity by 1970, and to provide adequate water for growing commercial and industrial needs. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to improve water and sewerage systems management; is assisting in making major physical improvements through a revolving loan fund program; and is guiding the transfer of responsibility for water and sewerage services from federal and state governments to municipalities.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$159,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The National Water Fund was established in 1965 to permit municipalities to obtain long-term loans for water supply construction projects.

Over 1,600 water works personnel have been trained in five regional training centers; over 180 Brazilian technicians and engineers have received U.S. training and more than 133 participants from 89 municipalities in 16 states have attended AID-supported seminars on water financing

and management. Water systems studies for 35 cities have been completed. The project has been extended from FY 1970 to FY 1972.

U.S. Staffing:

Two engineers provided by PHS under a PASA with AID served with this project.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Water System and Sewerage Maintenance Equipment

Project No. : 512-22-521-062

Loan No. 1 : 512-L-057

Authorized : June 13, 1966

Signed : September 13, 1966

Loan No. 2 : 512-L-058

Authorized : June 13, 1966

Signed : August 18, 1966

Objectives and Description:

Loan No. 512-L-057 was made to assist the Sanitation Department of the State of Guanabara (SURSAN) to carry out its 1962 master plan to provide sewer service throughout the state, which includes the city of Rio de Janeiro. The loan provided for a training program for Brazilian Sewerage technicians in the U.S. and for the purchase of equipment for sewer maintenance.

Loan No 512-L-058 was made to finance the purchase of specialized maintenance equipment for the repair of water mains in the State of Guanabara. It provided also for the financing of a fluid network analyzer, a telemetering and telecommunications system, flow measuring equipment, and the services of a consulting firm to revise the Guanabara Water Company's master plan for water distribution.

AID Financing:

The authorized amount of Loan 512-L-057 was \$2.175 million. Disbursements as of June 30, 1969, amounted to \$954,968 (43.91%).

The authorized amount for Loan 512-L-058 was \$2.925 million. Disbursements amounting to \$1.466 million (50.12%) had been made by June 30, 1969.

Progress:

Very poor progress was made on procurement of equipment because of the difficulty in obtaining import licenses. In the case of laboratory equipment, as much as two months elapsed between the opening of bids and obtaining any concrete action on them.

U.S. Staffing:

Engineering Sciences, Inc., of Arcadia, California, provided consulting services.

BRAZIL

Project Name: Municipal Water and
Sewerage Loan Fund
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 512-L-074
Authorized : May 29, 1968
Signed : Was not signed as of June 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This loan, which was authorized in FY 1968, was for the purpose of financing the dollar and cruzeiro costs of goods and services to enable the Government of Brazil to establish a National Loan Fund for financing municipal water and sewerage systems.

AID Financing:

The amount authorized for this loan was \$15.4 million. There were no expenditures as of June 30, 1969, since the loan had not yet been signed.

Progress:

The project cannot become operative until the loan agreement has been ratified.

CHILE

Proposed plans for the FY 1969 AID program emphasized the following major assistance objectives: increased price stability accompanied by a higher economic growth rate; increased levels of domestic savings to permit higher levels of investment needed for development; expansion and diversification of exports; agricultural development; and reform and expansion of the educational system.

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$2.944 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this amount, \$444,000 (15.08%) was obligated for four health projects: Health Services Administration, 513-11-580-208; Population Dynamics, 513-11-570-237; Maternal Care, Family Planning Clinics, 513-11-580-245; and Comprehensive Maternal-Child Health Program, Southeast Health District, Santiago, 513-11-580-243. Four other health projects were active, but required no FY 1969 funds. These were: Teacher Training in Family Living, 513-11-580-236; Construction of the Latin American Center in Family Planning, 513-11-580-238; Operations Research in Family Planning, 513-11-580-239; and Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program, 513-11-580-240.

CHILE

Project Name: Health Services Administration

Project No. : 513-11-580-208

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to improve the efficiency with which resources are used by the Chilean National Health Service (SNS), by Chilean medical training institutions and by other public and private institutions, with particular emphasis on family planning services. Advisory services are provided for planning, implementation and monitoring of maternal child health care and family planning services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$50,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project provides for assistance in planning and coordinating all Title X projects. Studies are being carried out to provide indicators for alternatives patterns of health expansion. These are: a national demand survey for health services for which the computer programming is now ready for use with full survey data; a national survey of physicians activities, characteristics, and attitudes for which tabulation of information is almost complete; and a medical care study, preliminary results of which are being analyzed. Increased short-term consultation is being provided in statistical and other specialized fields.

U.S. Staffing:

An advisor, financed through a contract with Johns Hopkins University, arrived in Chile in July 1967 to assist with this project.

CHILE

Project Name: Population Dynamics

Project No. : 513-11-570-237

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project provided assistance to the Department of Public Health and Social Medicine, University of Chile: 1) to strengthen teaching and research capabilities in the fields of population dynamics, demography, and reproduction; and 2) to improve the teaching of organization, administration, and evaluation of family planning and abortion control programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$200,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

This project is preparing medical leadership to implement the program of services and increase awareness of the population about demographic problems. Four project sub-studies have been approved and are underway. These are: fertility survey in Valparaíso; determinants and characteristics of mortality by geographic area; indigenous fecundity and abortion; and evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the rural health program.

A project agreement has been signed for a contract with a U.S. School of Public Health to provide short-term consultation by professional staff in family planning and demographic fields, long and short-term training fellowships, and expansion of the school library.

CHILE

Project Name: Maternal Care/Family Planning Clinics

Project No. : 513-11-580-245

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project will assist the public health division of the Ministry of Health to improve and expand maternal care and family planning services by financing needed new equipment for 124 to 170 professionally staffed maternal care/family planning clinics throughout the country. The project will also finance the costs of a pilot program to increase and improve the educational components of existing maternal/family planning services.

Fifteen specially trained health auxiliaries will work full-time under the direction of professional midwives and health educators to provide maternal care/family planning education. An evaluation study of this pilot project is included in the program.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$123,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

As the project was approved in late FY 1969, there is no progress to report.

CHILE

Project Name: Comprehensive Maternal-Child Health Care
Program - Southeast Health District, Santiago
Project No. : 513-11-580-243
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is intended to determine and to demonstrate the most effective means for integrating family planning services into the existing Chilean National Health Service (SNS) comprehensive maternal-child care program. It will test the impact of different combinations of health professionals and services upon the high indices of infant and maternal mortality, abortion, and malnutrition, and upon the under-utilization and inappropriate use of SNS facilities. It will be conducted in the southeast health district of Santiago.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds in the amount of \$71,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was approved late in FY 1969 and no progress has yet been reported.

CHILE

Project Name: Teacher Training in Family Living

Project No. : 513-11-580-236

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to introduce a course on "Family Living" into the curriculum of the public school system. It is planned that approximately 2,000 primary and secondary school teachers of biologic and social sciences will receive training in hygiene and the dynamics of family life, including sex education. In addition to the teacher training element of the project, suitable materials (books, films, pamphlets, etc.,) are to be prepared and distributed for use in the classroom part of the project.

AID Financing:

No Foreign Aid funds were obligated in FY 1969.

Progress:

The project is evolving satisfactorily. The project team have visited the U.S. and Germany with AID/Ford Foundation support to observe programs of sex education and family living in schools. In Chile, with the assistance of a short-term consultant, the team has set up a work plan and operating procedures as well as developed study projects designed to guide the future curriculum design. The review of available literature on family living and sex education programs is almost completed and the first draft curriculum for course content has been completed.

CHILE

Project Name: Construction of the Latin America Center
in Family Planning

Project No. : 513-11-580-238

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through this project AID will construct and equip a building to be annexed to the existing OBS/GYN Unit of the Barros Luco Hospital. The new facility will improve the ability of the Unit to: provide training in family planning techniques and programs for doctors and paramedical personnel from Chile and other Latin American countries and, by means of the training, promote the development of family planning programs in the Latin American Region.

A training program for Latin American gynecologists was started at the Barros Luco Hospital in 1965, with financing by the Western Hemisphere Regional Office of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The program was rapidly expanded and by 1967 included paramedical personnel. The existing OBS/GYN Unit is grossly inadequate in space and equipment to meet the multiple service and teaching demands now placed on it. The building and equipment to be financed through this project will alleviate this situation.

AID Financing:

\$90,000, the total amount for this project, were obligated in FY 1968. No funds were obligated in FY 1969.

Progress:

All construction except for final finishing work such as painting; the installation of window panes, and the electrical work is completed. The plan is for SNS to receive the building in August 1969 so that they may begin to install the necessary medical equipment. Orders for the AID purchased equipment have been placed.

CHILE

Project Name: Operations Research in Family Planning

Project No. : 513-11-570-239

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project will provide for obtaining data on the growth of family planning activities in Chile during recent years and for relating these activities to the changes in the birth rates and the incidence of abortion.

Other purposes are: 1. to strengthen the capacity of the National Health Service (SNS) to carry out operations research in family planning and related fields and 2. by making it possible to fund small research and evaluation projects, to encourage SNS personnel to become interested in population problems.

AID Financing:

No Foreign Aid funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The National Evaluation Study of Family Planning has progressed slowly due to administrative problems but the interviewing phase is moving toward completion and indications are that the data will be of great value for improving the program.

The operations research fund project has also been slow in starting. Development of procedures for advancing funds to project directors has taken a long time and some projects have been lost as personnel have been transferred. However, seven sub-studies have received final approval for financing and are in progress.

CHILE

Project Name: Integrated Rural Health and Family Planning Program

Project No. : 513-11-580-240

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to accelerate the introduction of family planning services in the rural areas through the integration of these services with those of the rural health program of the National Health Service (SNS), and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the integrated rural health program as a means of lowering the abortion, birth, and infant mortality rates.

AID Financing:

No funds were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Progress has been slow due to changes in personnel and reorganization in the SNS. Orders have been placed for project commodities and a survey is being made to determine equipment and other needs of the 50 posts which are to be rehabilitated.

U.S. Staffing:

None

COLOMBIA

AID priorities for assistance to the Government of Colombia in FY 1969 were in the areas of agriculture, education and social infrastructure. Overdependence on coffee production, food production barely able to keep pace with population growth, insufficient employment opportunities in the agricultural sector to slow migration to cities, and an education system that does not provide sufficient manpower to meet the needs of development are major obstacles to development with which AID is assisting.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$3.540 million were obligated for AID programs in Colombia. Of that amount, \$70,000 (1.98%) was obligated for one health project: Demographic Research, 514-11-580-150.2. Another project, Auxiliary Health Worker Demonstration Project, 514-11-580-150.1, required no FY 1969 funds.

Three continuing projects, loan funded in prior years, were: Cali Sewerage, 514-22-520-086, 514-L-029; Medellin Sewerage, 514-22-520-093, 514-L-036; and Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage, 514-22-520-094, 514-L-037.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Auxiliary Health Worker
Demonstration Project

Project No. : 514-11-580-150.1

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to obtain information under actual field conditions on a variety of new and innovative techniques for training and utilizing auxiliary health workers, especially in maternal and child health, and other priority programs of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The project is implemented through a contract with the Pan American Health Organization and the Colombian Association of Medical Schools. A research team comprised of representatives of the MOH and the Association developed a work plan for the training of auxiliary health workers and the criteria for choosing research areas. In addition, a training manual for researchers was prepared, research teams were trained, and baseline studies made of the areas in which work under the PAHO contract was to be carried out.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Demographic Research
Project No. : 514-11-580-150.2
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the National Statistics Institute (DANE) in reorganizing and modernizing the official statistical system of the Government of Colombia so as to provide data needed in maternal and child care, family planning and other development projects.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$70,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

In FY 1969 the Government of Colombia passed a decree giving DANE authority for national statistical data collection and increased power to determine National policy in data processing and computer use.

Specialists from the U.S. Bureau of Census assisted DANE in the preparation of sample household surveys and in automated data collection. Technical consultation and training was provided also for the national 1970 census and plans were formulated for the establishment of a population research laboratory.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Cali Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-086
Loan No. : 514-L-029
Authorized : June 29, 1963
Signed : September 20, 1963

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to improve and enlarge the existing sewerage system of Cali, Colombia's third largest city.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.889 million (51.05%) had been disbursed from the loan which amounted to \$3.7 million.

Progress:

All designs for the system were completed and contract bidding documents were prepared. Contracts were awarded for the fabrication of reinforced concrete pipe in Colombia and for the construction of facilities in two localities. Progress on construction is behind schedule and reasons for delays are being investigated.

U.S. Staffing:

The U.S. supervisory engineering firm is Buck, Seefers, and Jost, of New York.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Medellin Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-093
Loan No. : 514-L-036
Authorized : May 15, 1964
Signed : July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to finance engineering services related to the construction of an improved sewerage system for the prevention of pollution of many small streams and of the Medellin River.

AID Financing:

The loan made for this project amounted to \$250,000. As of June 30, 1969, \$194,000 (77.60%) had been expended.

Progress:

Work was initiated on the project during March 1966. By early 1968 the preparation of engineering designs and bid documents was virtually completed. Construction aspects of the project, which are not financed by the AID loan, have not progressed satisfactorily because of poor performance and financial problems of the Colombian contractors.

Completion of this project is expected in early FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

The U.S. firm Greeley and Hansen, Chicago, serve as consulting engineers.

COLOMBIA

Project Name: Engineering Services, Bogota Sewerage
Project No. : 514-22-520-094
Loan No. : 514-L-037
Authorized : May 15, 1964
Signed : July 18, 1964

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to provide engineering services for the expansion and improvement of the sewage collection and treatment facilities of the Sanitary District of Bogota, and to finance the acquisition of laboratory and maintenance equipment.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, a total of \$262,000 (59.33%) of a \$450,000 loan had been expended.

Progress:

Construction has progressed satisfactorily and was 96% complete by June 1969. It is expected that the project will be completed in FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

Until March 1969 AID-financed engineering services were provided by the U.S. firm of Camp, Dresser and McKee, of Boston. This contractor was then replaced by Engineering Science and Ingetec.

COSTA RICA

The AID program emphasis for FY 1969 was focused on improvement of tax administration and customs administration, improvement of the police forces, and continued efforts to diversify agricultural production and slow the population growth rate.

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$6.832 million were obligated for the AID program in Costa Rica. Of this amount, \$308,000 (4.51%) was obligated for a population project: Family Planning; 515-11-580-105.

Three health projects continued with financing provided in prior years. These were: Malaria Eradication, 515-21-511-059, 515-L-016 and 515-L-016 A; Metropolitan Water Supply, 515-22-512-073, 515-A-004; and Metropolitan Emergency Water Supply, 515-22-521-077, 515-L-008.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 515-21-511-059
Loan No. 1 : 515-L-016
Authorized : June 29, 1966
Signed : July 15, 1966
Loan No. 2 : 515-L-016 A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : October 11, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1970

Objectives and Description:

Loan No. 1 was for the purpose of financing the U.S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Costa Rica's regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria from the country.

The second loan provided for the intensification of spraying, mass drug treatment, establishment of professionally supervised notification posts, taking of blood samples and other measures necessary to eradicate malaria from Costa Rica.

AID Financing:

The original loan of \$500,000 was increased to \$990,000 by an amendment, which was authorized on May 31, 1968. As of June 30, 1969, disbursements from the loan totaled \$500,000 (50.51%).

Progress:

Malaria in Costa Rica gave rise to an annual death rate ranging from 66.6 to 187.0 deaths per 1,000 population in the 1930's and 1940's. In 1952 a countrywide malaria control program, based on the use of DDT, was established. In 1957, the National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) was created and replaced the former malaria control organization. The overall

prevalence of malaria in Costa Rica rose during 1967, and the number of cases detected was the highest recorded since the program began.

In CY 1968 funding for the program was improved and full attack measures were carried out. The percentage of drug acceptance by the population remained high throughout the year, and the overall slide positivity rate dropped to 0.8 percent. Fewer cases of malaria were detected in 1968 than in any year since the beginning of the program.

U.S. Staffing:

AID did not provide for a malaria advisor for Costa Rica during the calendar year, so these functions were performed by the PHS/AID Chief Malaria Advisor, ROCAP/Guatemala.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Metropolitan Water Supply
Project No. : 515-22-512-073
Loan No. : 515-A-004
Authorized : June 12, 1961
Signed : December 22, 1961

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to finance 65% of local currency costs for the construction of a 12½ mile aqueduct, pumping stations, a water treatment plant with a daily capacity of 12 million gallons, and installation of nine miles of distribution mains in San José.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.529 million (43.69%) had been disbursed from the loan of \$3.5 million.

Progress:

Contracts were awarded and work started August 28, 1968 on the Puente de Mulas supply system and the Curridibat-Desamparados and Chiguite-Sabanavilla distribution lines. Work was 66% completed by the end of FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

None. The National Water Supply and Sewerage Authority provides engineering and supervisory personnel for the project.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Metropolitan Emergency Water Supply
Project No. : 515-22-521-077
Loan No. : 515-L-008
Authorized : July 1, 1963
Signed : July 23, 1963

Objectives and Description:

This loan was for the purpose of financing an increase in the water supply for San Jose. The loan covers the cost of repair and modification of the water distribution and filtration system, and the development of natural springs and storage tanks. This installation is to provide additional potable water for the metropolitan area of San Jose and forms a part of the overall long-range water supply system.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.328 million (100%) of the loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

Construction progressed satisfactorily and all money from the loan was disbursed by the end of FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

None. The National Water Supply and Sewerage Authority provided engineering and supervisory personnel for the project.

COSTA RICA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 515-11-580-105

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project was undertaken to help bring about awareness of the implications of rapid population growth and to make family planning services available through Costa Rican institutions. Originally, major grant assistance was to be provided to the Costa Rican Demographic Association (CRDA) and to the University of Costa Rica to support population education and demographic research activities. In FY 1968, the project was revised significantly to support an action program of the Government of Costa Rica through its Ministry of Health (MOH). In April, 1967, an Executive Decree formally recognized the detrimental effects of unchecked population growth, established a Population Office and authorized family planning advice as part of the normal services provided by the MOH.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$308,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Progress has been rapid during the last fiscal year. Although the main action program is carried on by the MOH and the CRDA, several other organizations are making important contributions. The Center for Social and Population Studies has done the bulk of training and research. About

1,000 persons, including physicians, nurses, social workers other paramedical workers and community leaders have been trained.

The Census Bureau and the Latin American Demographic Center have furnished demographic data including population projections up to 1990.

The Family Guidance Center has done important work in sex education and family counseling and the Christian Family Movement, a Catholic Church activity, has also been active in sex education and family consultation. The Social Security Institute has plans to institute family planning services in their hospitals and clinics.

As of March 1969, fifty-four units of the MOH were providing family planning information and services and it is hoped to have 100 units active by January 1970.

Coordination of the Costa Rica program is being facilitated by a Coordination Committee of CRDA made up of executive directors of operating population/family planning organizations. The committee meets weekly at the CRDA offices.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The long-range objective of U.S. assistance is to help lay the foundation for and stimulate sustained economic, social and political development, with broad exploitation of the ample agricultural and mineral resource base.

The FY 1969 program plan gave priority to agricultural development and diversification, industrial promotion, community development, and improvement of secondary and higher education and industrial training.

FY 1969 funds totaling \$6.972 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this amount, \$101,000 (1.45%) was obligated for one health project: Public Health, 517-11-590-080. Another health project for which funds were committed in FY 1968 was Maternal and Infant Care, 517-22-531-100, 517-L-021.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Name: Public Health

Project No. : 517-11-590-080

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of the Dominican Republic to establish a nationwide maternal and child care program, including family planning. Loan funds have been committed (Maternal and Infant Care project, 517-22-531-100) to finance the construction and remodeling of facilities. A combination of these loan funds and grant funds will provide financing for the procurement of equipment and commodities for the health facilities, the training of medical and paramedical personnel and the conduct of studies.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$101,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Since the loan funds were not available in FY 1969, progress was limited. Support was continued for services provided in rural clinics and maternity sub-centers, and for the training of personnel.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Project Name: Maternal and Infant Care

Project No. : 517-22-531-100

Loan No. : 517-L-021

Authorized : June 25, 1968

Signed : April 15, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Secretariat of Health of the Government of the Dominican Republic finance the dollar and local currency costs of a health program of maternal and infant care (MIC), emphasizing family planning. The loan provides for the procurement of equipment, education and training of personnel, studies, and the purchase or development of mass media materials for the program, and technical assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic. Loan funds will not be used for programs not directly related to MIC/FP.

AID Financing:

The amount of the loan is \$7.100 million. No disbursements had been made by June 30, 1969.

Progress:

The loan for this project was signed late in FY 1969. Therefore, no progress was reported for the fiscal year.

ECUADOR

The principal objectives of the FY 1969 AID program in Ecuador were to assist the Government to formulate a realistic agricultural development plan; diversify exports to include rice, edible oils, and livestock; strengthen local and regional development-oriented institutions in order to mobilize local resources and build grass roots desire for reforms.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$2.829 were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, \$91,000 (3.21%) was obligated for a new health project: Encephalitis Control, 518-11-510-100. Two other health projects were active but did not require FY 1969 funds: Malaria Eradication, 518-21-511-029, 518-L-029, and Health Education-Population, 518-51-570-094.

ECUADOR

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 518-21-511-029
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. : 518-L-029
Authorized : June 28, 1966
Signed : May 30, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to assist the Government of Ecuador to carry out the attack phase of a program for the eradication of malaria during a three-year period.

AID Financing:

A \$2 million development loan was signed in May 1967. By June 30, 1969, disbursements amounted to \$761,055 (38.05%).

Progress:

The National Malaria Eradication Service (SNEM) suffered near-bankruptcy in FY 1968. It continued to have financial difficulties throughout FY 1969 because of the tardiness and irregularity of the Government of Ecuador's contributions. Labor union strikes in three of the four zones in early 1969 resulted in marked reduction of planned spraying operations in the areas of high malaria incidence. Slide positivity rates rose from 4.8 in January 1968 to 11.1 in December 1968. Malaria incidence increased in all four zones in the country. A team of representatives from WHO/PAHO, UNICEF and USPHS conducted a program review of the SNEM at the request of USAID/Quito and recommended an extension of the attack phase by an additional 18 months beyond the 36 months originally provided for in the 1965 Plan of Operations.

U.S. Staffing:

One malaria advisor from the PHS was assigned to the project in
FY 1969 under a PASA with AID.

ECUADOR

Project Name: Health Education-Population

Project No. : 518-51-590-094

Began : 1966

Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) carry out its plan to add family planning to the other health services offered in the urban and rural health centers and clinics under its direction.

The project provides for in-country training programs, participant grants, short-term advisory services and commodities.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A Department of Population has been created in the Ministry of Health. In February 1969 the Department began official action with a small KAP study. The Department staff is in process of training the personnel of the fifty-two existing health centers which are to provide family planning services. All of these centers are scheduled to receive equipment and to initiate family planning services by December 1970.

Population study centers have been formed in the three faculties of medicine in Cuenca, Quito and Guayaquil where socio-economic, attitudinal and scientific research has been initiated. Limited family planning services are included as part of the teaching and investigative services of all three faculties.

U.S. Staffing:

One physician through a personal services contract.

ECUADOR

Project Name: Encephalitis Control

Project No. : 518-11-510-100

Began : September, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: June, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project was for the purpose of providing supplies and equipment to control an encephalitis epidemic in the costal areas of Ecuador.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$91,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This was a special program, a Disaster Relief project, which was active for approximately one month. It provided supplies, equipment and services to assist in the control of the encephalitis epidemic. An aerial spray program and surveys and surveillance studies were carried out. It is estimated that several thousand human cases were prevented by the spray program.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

EL SALVADOR

Overall AID objectives in FY 1969 were to assist the Government of El Salvador in diversification of the agricultural sector to reduce dependence on coffee, stimulation of the growing private industry sector, upgrading of the education system, and reduction of the population growth rate.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1969 totaled \$5.402 million. Of this total, \$368,000 (6.81%) was for two health projects:

Family Planning and Health Services, 519-15-580-149, and Malaria Eradication, 519-22-511-063 and 519-11-511-149. There was one other active health project for which no FY 1969 funds were required:

Construction of Health Units, 519-22-550-096, 519-L-007.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project Nos.: 519-22-511-063 and 519-11-511-149
PASA No. : TCR (HA) 2-66
Loan No. : 519-L-010
Authorized : May 9, 1966
Signed : October 29, 1966
Loan
Increase : 519-L-010 A
Authorized : April 1968
Signed : May 19, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project is to assist the Government of El Salvador conduct a three-year regionally coordinated malaria eradication program.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.635 million (100%) of the original loan had been expended. An increase of \$1.030 million to the loan was authorized in April 1968, but as of June 30, 1969 none of this amount had been disbursed. FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$6,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The amendment to the USAID loan was not cleared by the Congress of El Salvador until close to the end of FY 1969. Financial problems in the program began to appear late in 1968. Spray operations were behind schedule for most of the year, but good coverage was accomplished during the two cycles in 1968. There was a marked decrease in the number of P. falciparum infections over those observed in the previous two years.

U.S. Staffing:

A malaria advisor from PHS/AID ROCAP, Guatemala, provided advisory services to this project.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name: Construction of Health Units
Project No. : 519-22-550-096
Loan No. : 519-L-007
Authorized : June 30, 1964
Signed : April 2, 1965
Estimated Termination Date: October 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan project provided for constructing and equipping health units and health posts to provide medical and health services to approximately 534,000 people residing in rural areas who previously had no modern health facilities. A health unit is a 12-bed facility designed to operate as a public health clinic and having facilities for maternity deliveries and performing minor surgery, whereas a health post is a smaller 2-bed out-patient clinic providing reduced public health activities and first aid service.

AID Financing:

Of the total loan which amounted to \$700,000, disbursements as of June 30, 1969 were \$515,338 (73.62%).

Progress:

Construction of all units and posts was completed by the end of March 1968 and all but one are functioning. All equipment has now been received, but it is being distributed to the units and posts at a very slow pace.

Staffing of the units and posts by the National Health Service has been in accordance with the loan agreement. However, because the patient load has in many places surpassed previous estimates, it has been impossible

to adequately meet the demands for service. The National Health Service is doing its utmost to increase its public health staff, but budgetary limitations of the GOES has made this very difficult.

This project has undoubtedly been a successful one. The need for more modern public health facilities in the rural areas has been satisfied to the extent that approximately 60% of the rural population now has access to modern public health facilities and treatment.

EL SALVADOR

Project Name: Family Planning and Health Services

Project No. : 519-15-580-149

Began : 1968

Estimated Termination Date: 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purposes of: 1) assisting the Salvadorian Demographic Society (ADS) to carry out its program; and 2) assisting the Government of El Salvador develop an institutional capability for integrating family planning services in its health programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds in the amount of \$362,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In general, progress toward targets has been very good, training and promotion goals are being met. The training program has virtually eliminated the bottleneck caused by a scarcity of physicians knowledgeable in the techniques of contraception. Successful promotional programs have contributed to a gradual acceptance of family planning.

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire health education advisor was assigned to this project.

GUATEMALA

In FY 1969, AID's major program objectives were to assist the Government of Guatemala to expand its programs in education and agriculture in the rural areas to improve the lot of the impoverished and disaffected population, and to strengthen its public administration and safety capabilities.

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$12.053 million were obligated in FY 1969 for the AID program in Guatemala. Of this total, \$512,000 (4.25%) in grant funds were obligated for the project Population and Rural Health, 520-11-580-189. There was one other active health project, which did not require FY 1969 funds, Malaria Eradication, 520-21-511-095, 520-L-011.

GUATEMALA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 520-21-511-095
Loan No. : 520-L-011
Authorized : December 2, 1965
Signed : August 17, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to assist the Government of Guatemala carry out its malaria eradication program. The loan provides for locally procured personal services, other operating costs and supplies.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.163 million (75.03%) had been disbursed from a loan of \$1.550 million.

Progress:

All of the malarious areas of Guatemala continued in the attack phase throughout CY 1968. The first regular spray cycle began March 18 and was completed September 21, with 89% of the programmed houses having been sprayed. The second cycle was changed to include only those houses at an altitude below 1000 meters, and was completed in April 1969. The number of malaria cases dropped to 10,407 in CY 1968, the lowest for any year since 1961.

U.S. Staffing:

No staff was assigned to Guatemala. The PHS/AID advisory function was carried out by the chief malaria advisor assigned to ROCAP.

GUATEMALA

Project Name: Population and Rural Health
Project No. : 520-11-590-189
PASA No. : IA(HA) 03-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project has a twofold purpose: 1) to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) in the areas of health planning, hospital administration, and medical technician training; and 2) to help interested private groups, primarily the Family Welfare Association, to bring about broader understanding of population problems.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$512,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Family planning services were made available to the population through 25 health centers of the MOH which are located outside the capital city, 11 rural mobile units, and 2 clinics in Guatemala City. The Family Welfare Association operated clinics in the capital city to demonstrate what model clinics should be and also to facilitate training and research.

U.S. Staffing:

One PHS public health advisor (physician) under a staff service PASA.

GUYANA

The FY 1969 AID program continued to foster economic development projects which would help lay the base of self-sustaining economic growth. Major emphasis was to be placed on modernization of the rice industry and reduction of the high rate of unemployment through expansion of vocational training and promotion of new and expanded labor enterprises.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$14.205 million were obligated by the Mission. No FY 1969 funds were obligated for health projects, although two continued in operation utilizing funds committed in prior years. These were: Health Operation and Advisory Service, 504-11-530-003 and Health Facilities, 504-12-550-025.

GUYANA

Project Name: Health Operation and Advisory Services
to the Georgetown Hospital

Project No. : 504-11-530-003

Began : Fiscal Year 1964

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project is for the purpose of helping improve the administration and the quality of service provided by Georgetown Hospital, the country's major public hospital. The project is implemented through a contract with Albany Medical College of Albany, New York, which has provided a full-time faculty advisor, a contract coordinator who has served part-time, and part-time faculty student teams. The contract coordinator has been primarily concerned with administrative improvements while the student faculty teams have demonstrated improved methods, helped with training and engaged in research projects.

AID Financing:

No funds were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The contract has stimulated an institution-to-institution relationship between Albany and Georgetown with Albany Medical College providing faculty and miscellaneous services from its own funds.

All funds from the original grant were expended by the end of FY 1969 and the project terminated.

U.S. Staffing:

Advisory personnel were provided by the contractor.

GUYANA

Project Name: Health Facilities

Project No. : 504-12-550-025

Began : Fiscal Year 1965.

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided for the construction of a health clinic at Parika and a maternity wing for the hospital at Suddie.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were required for this project. As of June 30, 1969, 90% of the original grant funds for this project had been expended.

Progress:

Construction of the clinic and maternity section of the hospital is completed and the project is being phased out.

HAITI

The small AID program in Haiti is conducted chiefly to bring to a successful conclusion a country-wide malaria eradication program administered jointly by the Pan American Health Organization, U.N. Children's Fund, and the Haitian Government. Elimination of malaria in Haiti would also serve to safeguard the Dominican Republic from reinfection.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.923 million were obligated for AID activities in Haiti. Of this total, \$1.718 million (89.34%) was obligated for the health project Malaria Eradication, 521-51-511-075.

HAITI
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 521-11-511-033
PASA No. : TGR (HA) 2-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1961
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The goal of the malaria program in Haiti is to eradicate the disease from the country of Haiti during FY 1972 rather than by 1969 as originally forecast.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.718 million were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In CY 1968 combinations of DDT house spraying, mass drug distribution; water management, focal attacks and larviciding were used to attack malaria in Haiti. Almost one-half of the 2,562 cases diagnosed during the year were from six localized outbreaks. In the two spray cycles conducted between July 1968 and January 1969 over 95% of the programmed houses were actually sprayed.

U.S. Staffing:

Three advisors were provided under a PASA with PHS.

HONDURAS

The planned FY 1969 AID program provided technical assistance in public administration including personnel administration, fiscal management, economic planning, police administration and urban development. Assistance was to be given in the development of free labor organizations, cooperatives of all types and new industries.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$11.694 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this amount, \$169,000 (1.45%) was obligated for one health project, Maternal and Child Health, 522-11-580-065. There were two other active health projects for which FY 1969 funds were not required. These were: Malaria Eradication, 522-51-511-075, 522-L-014; and Rural Water Supplies, 522-22-550-044, 522-M-008.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 522-51-511-075
Loan No. 1 : 522-L-014
Authorized : December 2, 1965
Signed : January 12, 1966
Loan
Increase : 522-L-014 A
Authorized : May 31, 1968
Signed : September 5, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Honduras to eradicate malaria. The AID loans help finance the cost of equipment, material and services necessary for the national program.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, disbursements totaling \$1.170 million (100%) had been made from the original loan and \$795,788 (53.77%) of the second loan of \$1.480 million committed in 1968 had been disbursed.

Progress:

During the first half of FY 1969 the spraying cycle covered more houses than had been programmed. Drug distribution continued along the coast of Honduras, with most of the zones reporting low acceptance rates (35-45% in many areas). The number of cases of malaria detected in CY 1968 was 15,666, about the same number as in the previous two years. The P. falciparum cases rose to 4,281, which was attributable to a serious outbreak during the summer months in the Jamastran Valley.

U.S. Staffing:

No staff was assigned to Honduras. The Chief Malaria Advisor assigned to ROCAP carried out the PHS/AID advisory responsibilities.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Rural Water Supplies
Project No. : 522-22-550-044
Loan No. : 522-M-008
Authorized : June 12, 1963
Signed : August 22, 1963
Estimated Termination Date: December 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provides assistance to the Water and Sewerage Authority (SANNA) in the construction of water supply systems in rural communities.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$1.050 million (100%) of the 1963 loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

The engineering phase of 12 sub-projects was completed late in FY 1967. Construction of half of the sub-projects was completed by April 1968, and the remainder in 1969. This project ended in FY 1969.

HONDURAS

Project Name: Maternal and Child Health

Project No. : 522-11-580-065

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health expand its Maternal and Child Health program, which includes family planning services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$169,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

The Maternal and Child Health Section of the Ministry of Health established six additional clinics during FY 1969 and continued training personnel through short courses offered in El Salvador. Cornell University initiated and completed several sociological and demographic studies which were reported in a document entitled "An Assessment of Fertility and An Evaluation of Health and Family Planning Programs in Las Crucitas, Tegucigalpa - Comayagua, Honduras."

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire population officer.

JAMAICA

The FY 1969 AID program was designed to help the Government of Jamaica improve educational opportunities, preserve law and order, reduce population growth, and to provide limited advisory assistance in agriculture, and institutional reform.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID activities amounted to \$899,000. Of this total, \$324,000 (36.04%) was obligated for two health projects: Family Planning, 532-11-580-030, and Community Water Supplies, 532-11-550-019, 532-11-550-025, 532-M-001 and 532-L-001.

JAMAICA

Project Name: Community Water Supplies
Project No. : 532-11-550-019 and 532-11-550-025
Loan Nos. : 532-M-001 and 532-L-001
Authorized : June 9, 1960
Signed : August 31, 1962
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Jamaica to provide safe and adequate water supplies for selected population groups through the construction and modernization of rural water systems.

AID Financing:

The project has been funded on a mixed basis, loans and grants. There were two loans made in prior years which totaled \$3.7 million. As of June 30, 1969, \$3.099 million (83.76%) had been disbursed from these loans. FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$10,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

All water systems funded under the loan have either been completed or are nearing completion.

U.S. Staffing:

No direct-hire AID employees served with this project.

JAMAICA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 532-11-540-030

Began : Fiscal Year 1966

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to assist the Government of Jamaica develop its national family planning program, whose goal is to lower the birth rate from 39 to 25 per 1,000 population by 1977. Through the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) of the Ministry of Health (MOH), and other official and voluntary agencies involved in family planning program activities, the U.S. Government is assisting Jamaica with the development of the clinical, cytological, educational and the administrative services of the family planning program.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$314,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

AID has provided short-term advisors and two full-time AID specialists in education and communication media, since May 1966. AID has also provided education and clinical equipment and supplies, and on a short-term basis assistance with staff payments and operational costs.

Short-term consultants have assisted the MOH and the NFPB with establishment of the cytology service, an integral part of the family planning program; the training of education personnel; and the development of administrative systems.

In FY 1969, AID support enabled the NFPB, through the Bureau of Health Education of the MOH, to initiate with the Ministry of Education, plans for a Family Living/Sex Education Program in the national curriculum. A short-term consultant was provided by AID to work with the Ministries of Health and Education to keep with the planning and development of this program.

With AID assistance, a new and enlarged center was constructed by Operation Friendship, a church mission which serves a populated section of Kingston. Family planning services are available at the clinic, which is a part of this center.

Assistance given to the United Manchester Civic Association, a Parish Civic organization, has enabled this group to employ a home visitor who provides family planning and general family counseling.

AID funds were used also for a research project which was conducted by a Yale graduate student on clinic dropouts, and for a short-term advisor from the U.S. Bureau of Statistics who provided consultation to the NFPB.

Assistance provided to Victoria Jubilee Hospital, a maternity hospital serving the Kingston metropolitan area, has enabled the hospital to employ needed supplementary personnel for the follow-up activities of its newly initiated post-partum education program.

U.S. Staffing:

Assigned to the project were two U.S. technicians: one an AID direct-hire audiovisual specialist, and the other a PHS health educator detailed under a PASA.

MEXICO

The AID technical assistance program in FY 1969 was limited to activities intended to encourage Mexico's role as a donor, both of technical and commodity assistance to her Alliance neighbors and to assist in a U.S.-financed third country training program for approximately 450 Latin American students. Foreign Aid funds were provided to pay for the upkeep of a small staff which oversees on-going agricultural credit, low-cost housing, and higher education projects, reflecting past AID loans totaling almost \$70 million; to finance a Special Development Fund project in the field of community development; and to provide for coordination for training of Latin American students studying under AID auspices in Mexico.

Foreign Aid funds totaling \$172,000 were obligated for the AID program. There were no health, population or nutrition projects.

NICARAGUA

Plans for the FY 1969 AID program were to continue technical assistance for improvement of tax collection, municipal administration, administration of the central government, and support of cooperatives and credit unions. Emphasis was also to be given to agricultural development and diversification, reforestation, establishing a family planning program and extending rural health services.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$21,453 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this amount, \$305,000 (1.42%) was obligated for two health projects. These were: Family Planning, 524-11-580-072, and Community Health Services, 524-11-580-059. In addition, two health projects were active which did not require FY 1969 funds: Malaria Eradication, 524-21-511-062, 524-L-013 and 524-L-013 A, and Health Center-Rural Mobile Health, 524-11-530-080, 524-L-023.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 524-21-511-062

Loan No. : 524-L-013

Authorized : December 2, 1965

Signed : April 15, 1966

Loan

Increase : 524-L-013 A

Authorized : May 31, 1968

Signed : August 23, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan amendment is to assist the Government of Nicaragua in financing the U.S. dollar and local currency costs of equipment, material, and services necessary for the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua's three-year regionally coordinated national plan to eradicate malaria.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, the disbursement from an original loan of \$2.070 million amounted to \$1.888 million (91.21%). In May 1968, an increase to the loan was authorized and FY 1968 funds amounting to \$1.864 million were committed for this purpose. When the agreement for the increase was signed the loan totaled \$3.934 million. As of June 30, 1969, \$224,497 (12.04%) was disbursed from the additional loan funds.

Progress:

The loan amendment was made to enable the Government of Nicaragua to complete the Revised Malaria Eradication Plan consisting of continuation of the spraying campaign throughout the country, extension of a mass medication campaign in areas where the malaria vector is resistant to

insecticides, larviciding, and intensive case finding. All of Nicaragua was continued in attack phase during CY 1968. The number of malaria cases, 8,250, was one-half the number for 1967.

U.S. Staffing:

No malaria advisor was provided for Nicaragua. These functions were carried out by the PHS/AID Chief Malaria Advisor, ROCAP, Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Community Health Services

Project No. : 524-11-580-059

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is for the purpose of assisting the Ministry of Health expand and improve community health services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$75,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Through this project, AID provides technical consultation and support services to the rural mobile health teams and to urban health facilities.

U.S. Staffing:

One AID direct-hire public health advisor (non-medical)

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 524-11-590-072

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Office of Family Welfare of the Ministry of Health to 1) provide information on demographic and population problems; and 2) to provide family planning clinical services through facilities of the Ministry.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$230,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

During FY 1969 the Ministry of Health (MOH) mounted an orientation and training program in family planning of sufficient magnitude and scope to serve doctors, nurses and other personnel of both the public and private agencies.

The MOH provided family planning services in 31 general health clinics, 6 of which had part-time staff especially assigned to family planning. A total of 5,134 clients were served by these clinics between their opening in 1968 to July 1969. The low dropout rate of 10% is attributed to quality medical, educational and follow-up service.

The Social Security System augmented its medical program by adding family planning services in five of its ten general health clinics, and continued work on an abortion study.

Under an AID financed contract, a U.S. consulting firm carried out a demographic study for the Ministry of Economy which was published under the title "Population Growth Rates and Economic Development in Nicaragua."

U.S. Staffing:

U.S. personnel were provided by the contractor.

NICARAGUA

Project Name: Health Center-Rural Mobile Health
Project No. : 524-11-530-080
Loan No. : 524-L-023
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : August 23, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to enable the Government of Nicaragua to construct and staff 36 new health centers and to purchase equipment, materials, and medicines for these centers and for its rural mobile health program (PUMAR).

AID Financing:

FY 1968 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$2.200 million were obligated for the project. As of June 30, 1969 only \$2,714 had been disbursed.

Progress:

The loan was signed late in the first quarter of FY 1969, however, little progress was reported during the year.

PANAMA

The AID program in FY 1969 continued to emphasize assistance to the Panamanian Government in improving economic and social conditions in depressed urban areas; increasing productivity and diversification in agriculture; and promoting long-term improvements in the country's educational and administrative structures.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds totaling \$4.930 million were committed for the AID program. Of the total, \$121,000 (2.45%) was for two health projects: Health Development, 525-15-530-124, and Population, 525-15-580-142.

In addition to the above there were five other active health projects for which no FY 1969 funds were required. These were: Malaria Eradication, 525-21-511-114, 525-L-023; Colon Sewerage, 525-22-520-060, 525-L-011; Panama Sewerage, 525-22-590-134, 525-L-026; Panama City Water and Sewerage, 525-22-590-130, 525-L-019; Panama City Water, 525-22-521-138, 525-L-028; and Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR), project number unassigned.

PANAMA

Project Name: Health Development

Project No. : 525-15-530-124

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH)

- 1) implement portions of the national health plan, including the improvement of rural health services and eradication of malaria, and
- 2) to undertake a program to promote better nutrition including nutrition education and utilization of P.L. 480 commodities by voluntary agencies, especially in school-lunch and preschool feeding programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$21,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Funds for this project provided for traineeships in nutrition, P.L. 480 commodities, nutrition education publications, and services of an advisor for health facilities operation and development, rural community water programs, and the malaria program.

U.S. Staffing:

One PHS Health Advisor (Medical) under a staff service PASA.

PANAMA
Project Name: Population
Project No. : 525-15-580-142
PASA No. : LA (HA) 31-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Family Planning Association of Panama (APLAFA) to develop population programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$100,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

In FY 1969 APLAFA received no new financing from AID as FY 1968 funding had not been fully utilized. This agency operated six private voluntary family planning clinics. A total of 5,648 patients had received IUD's, 393 had received orals and 37 had received depo-provera injections as of August 1969.

In FY 1969 the MOH made a decision to integrate family planning into MCH clinics starting with fifteen health centers. Participant training was started and plans made for a record system and educational activities. These plans were not implemented and the AID monies for technicians, commodities, and other costs were still unspent at the close of the fiscal year.

U.S. Staffing:

None

PANAMA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 525-21-511-114
Loan No. : 525-L-023
Authorized : May 29, 1967
Signed : February 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to intensify and accelerate efforts to eradicate malaria in Panama by enabling the Government of Panama to conduct a three-year program coordinated with similar programs in the Central American countries. By attacking the disease in both mosquitoes and people, it is expected that transmission will be interrupted and, with surveillance and control efforts by the Government of Panama thereafter, eradication will have been achieved.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$60,000 (4.16%) had been disbursed from the loan of \$1.440 million for which funds were committed in FY 1967.

Progress:

No funds were disbursed from this loan in CY 1968, since the Government of Panama did not meet the conditions contained in the loan agreement. An extension from May 1968 to February 28, 1969 was granted for Panama to meet these conditions. Due to insufficient funding no mass drug distribution was carried out and surveillance was below the level needed. The coverage of houses sprayed was not good in either of the two cycles carried out in 1968.

U.S. Staffing:

Advisory services were provided by the PHS/AID Chief Malaria Advisor assigned to ROCAP in Guatemala.

PANAMA
Project Name: Colon Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-520-060
Loan No. : 525-L-011
Authorized : June 7, 1965
Signed : June 16, 1965

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for the expansion and modernization of Colon's storm drainage system. IDAAN, the National Water and Sewerage Authority is responsible for the project.

AID Financing:

The original authorization was for a loan amounting to \$1.3 million, but this was reduced to \$400,000 on March 3, 1967 when plans for the expansion and modernization of Colon's sewerage system were eliminated from the plan. As of June 30, 1969, a total of \$2,278 had been disbursed.

Progress:

By the end of FY 1968 a U.S. engineering firm was reviewing designs, plans and specifications required for the soliciting of bids for a construction contract. In May 1969 a contract for supplying pumping equipment and controls was signed with Almocenes Romero, S.A.

U.S. Staffing:

The U.S. firm of Hazen and Sawyer is responsible for supervision of construction.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-590-134
Loan No. : 525-L-026
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1967
Signed : July 7, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The loan provides financing for the extension of Panama City's sewerage system in nine low income residential areas not presently serviced.

AID Financing:

By June 30, 1969, there had been \$17,245 (0.26%) disbursed from the \$6.6 million loan for which funds were committed in FY 1967.

Progress:

The National Water and Sewerage Authority (IDAAN) has developed final plans, specifications and bid documents. These are to be reviewed by a U.S. consulting firm that will make recommendations on the award of contracts, supervise construction and certify payments to contractors. Construction could not start in FY 1969 because plans were not complete and the work had not been advertised.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama City Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 525-22-590-130
Loan No. : 525-L-019
Authorized : Fiscal Year 1966
Signed : January 4, 1967

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to accelerate urban infrastructure development in Panama City. Specifically, it was for the purpose of financing the construction of water and sewerage facilities in poorer sections of the city. The loan is administered by IDAAN.

AID Financing:

By June 30, 1969, \$1.868 million (61.13%) of the \$3,055,600 loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

By the end of FY 1969 work was well underway on six of the seven projects and was 70% completed. The seventh project was delayed due to late arrival of pipe from the U.S. because of strikes.

PANAMA

Project Name: Panama City Water
Project No. : 525-22-521-138
Loan No. : 525-L-028
Authorized : June 18, 1968
Signed : May 6, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The objective of the project is to assist the government in meeting the urgent need of Panama City for a new and sizable water supply which can satisfy the demands of its rapidly growing urban area.

AID Financing:

A loan for this project was authorized from FY 1968 funds in the amount of \$15 million. No funds were disbursed in FY 1969.

Progress:

The loan agreement was signed in May, 1969. Therefore, no progress is reported for this project for FY 1969.

PANAMA

Project Name: Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR)
Project No. : Not yet assigned
Loan No. : 525-L-029
Authorized : June 25, 1968
Signed : Not signed as of June 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This loan is to assist the Government of Panama in financing the U.S. dollar costs of drugs, medicine, medical equipment, supplies, mobile dispensary units and spare parts necessary to conduct a Rural Mobile Health Program (PUMAR). The loan will finance also the addition of 13 new mobile dispensary units and will equip these new units with drugs, medicines, supplies, and spare parts for a three-year program period. There will be three boats which will service areas accessible only by sea or inland waterways.

AID Financing:

FY 1968 funds amounting to \$500,000 were committed for this loan.

Progress:

The loan had not been signed by the close of FY 1969, therefore, no progress occurred.

PARAGUAY

The proposed objectives of AID assistance in Paraguay for FY 1969 were to assist the Government to stimulate agricultural production and the growth of agro-industrial enterprises, to modernize its systems of accounting and administrative management controls, to upgrade the quality of university education, and to encourage an increase in government tax revenues to support vitally needed programs in agriculture and education:

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$3.054 million were obligated for AID projects. Of this total, \$145,000 (4.75%) was obligated for one health project, Nutrition and Population, 526-11-580-085. There was one other active health project, Malaria Eradication, 526-51-511-061, 526-L-018, for which no FY 1969 funds were required.

PARAGUAY
Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 526-51-511-061
Loan No. : 526-L-018
Authorized : May 1, 1967
Signed : January 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist the Government of Paraguay to carry out its national malaria eradication program which has as its goal the eradication of malaria within eight years.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$326,230 (17.11%) had been disbursed from the load of \$1.9 million for which FY 1967 funds were committed.

Progress:

The AID loan was made in mid-1967, and it was planned that all preparatory phase operations of the program would be completed that year. The loan agreement was not signed, however, until January 29, 1968. Operations therefore, were confined to continuing the geographic reconnaissance and to focal attack measures to try and contain a serious P. falciparum epidemic.

During the second quarter of FY 1969 spraying operations were begun and progressed as planned. Eradication is expected by 1976.

U.S. Staffing:

Two malaria advisors were provided to AID under a PASA with PHS, and were funded under Technical Support.

PARAGUAY

Project Name: Population and Nutrition

Project No. : 526-11-580-085

Began : FY 1965

Estimated Termination Date: FY 1973

Objectives and Description:

This project is to help Paraguay to combat child malnutrition and to conduct research and action programs in population/family planning. In FY 1969 agreements were signed with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and with the National University for an integrated program of training and research. The Institute for the Study of Human Reproduction is to be established within the Faculty of Medical Sciences to conduct research, and to provide professional education and medical services. Field programs of training and information are to be undertaken in selected urban and rural communities by the MOH.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$145,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

During FY 1969 forty-three trainees received short-term training in Colombia, Mexico, Chile and the U.S.

Although no direct financial assistance is being provided by AID/Paraguay to the Paraguayan Center for Population Studies or to the Friendship Mission, USAID encourages support of these programs by the International Planned Parenthood Federation and fosters coordination and cooperation among the voluntary and official agencies of Paraguay that are interested in the population field.

PERU

AID FY 1969 program objectives were to provide support in the fields of agricultural production, public education, human resources development, fiscal administration and population. Progress in achieving development goals was slowed, at least temporarily, in the second quarter of FY 1969 when a change in Government occurred.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$9.698 million were obligated for AID activities. Of this total, \$50,000 (0.52%) was obligated for one health project, Human Resources and Population Studies, 527-11-590-132. One other active project, for which no FY 1969 funds were required, was Lima Water and Sewerage System, 527-22-520-091, 527-H-022.

PERU

Project Name: Lima Water and Sewerage System

Project No. : 527-22-520-091

Loan No. : 527-H-022

Authorized : February 9, 1962

Signed : March 26, 1963

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this loan is to expand the potable water and sewerage systems of metropolitan Lima. The project is divided into 15 construction and equipment installation contracts and one supervisory engineering contract.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$7.844 million (91.21%) of a \$8.600 million loan had been disbursed.

Progress:

By December 31, 1967, 13 construction and equipment installation contracts were completed. One contract for water meter installation was 56% completed. The remaining contract for a raw water reservoir experienced failure and the reservoir had to be redesigned and reconstructed.

All construction was completed and accepted by June 30, 1969. Remaining was procurement of safety equipment and final adjustments to improve functioning of pressure reducing stations.

U.S. Staffing:

Greeley and Hansen of Chicago, supervised the construction.

PERU

Project Name: Human Resources and Population Studies

Project No. : 527-11-590-132

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Government of Peru (GOP) with studies to obtain information about population growth and its relationship to development.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$50,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

AID collaborated with PAHO and the GOP in the preparation of a larger project proposal which would expand existing health facilities to include family planning services. Funds were provided to the semi-governmental institution, Center for Population Studies (CEPD), to carry out studies of a demographic nature.

U.S. Staffing:

None

URUGUAY

AID objectives in FY 1969 were to assist the Government of Uruguay to resume economic development through fiscal stabilization, stimulation of production and export of agricultural goods, improvement of marketing opportunities, and up-grading primary and secondary education.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$1.552 million were obligated for AID activities. Of the total, none was utilized for health projects although one remained active. This was Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Control, 528-11-510-068.

URUGUAY

Project Name: Tuberculosis and Brucellosis Control

Project No. : 528-11-510-068

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

To assist in expanding government programs for the control and eventual eradication of livestock zoonoses, especially, tuberculosis and brucellosis (undulant fever). These diseases constitute a serious health hazard for consumers of dairy products. The program will assist the Research and Extension Service of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture, and in particular the Veterinary Medicine Research Center of the Ministry.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Until 1967, efforts to control zoonoses in animals had been restricted to voluntary programs among livestock producers at their own expense. The Government of Uruguay, through the Ministry of Agriculture, has initiated a national program at its Veterinary Research Center, "Miguel Rubino," with major assistance from UN/FAO. United Nations assistance provides technical services, training and equipment. USAID assistance provides short-term expert advisory assistance through the U.S. National Institutes of Health, and data gathering equipment and supplies to accelerate the essential research work needed to carry out the national control program.

VENEZUELA

AID's limited technical assistance program in Venezuela concentrates on improving educational and vocational training, increasing the availability of family planning assistance and low cost housing, and strengthening Venezuelan police capacity to maintain order.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$959,000 were obligated for AID activities. Of this total, \$26,000 (2.71%) was obligated for one health project, Population and Demography Program, 529-15-580-034.

VENEZUELA

Project Name: Population and Demography

Project No. : 529-15-580-034

Began : 1962

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is to assist and support the efforts of public and private agencies to carry out education, training and service programs in population and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 funds amounting to \$26,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In September 1968 the Ministry of Health and Social Assistance issued a policy statement authorizing government health facilities to operate family planning services.

During FY 1969 clinics of the Venezuela Family Planning Association (VFPA) were expanded rapidly. As of March 1969, twenty-seven clinics were in operation and thirteen new postpartum clinics were made possible by a grant from the Population Council. The maternity hospital of the city of Caracas, Maternidad Concepcion Palacios (MCP), provided training for the clinic personnel of the Venezuela program, and had an active patient education program underway. In addition, a community referral service utilizing ACCION (a voluntary social service organization), had been organized.

The Venezuelan Center for Population and Family (CEVEPOF) conducted a KAP study on patients of MCP, a depth interview study of workers at a tobacco factory and an abortion study at MCP. A project for an econometric analysis of the consequences of population growth had been developed and submitted to the Ford Foundation for support.

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGION

Program Plans

In the AID Summary Presentation to Congress for the FY 1969 program it was stated that the Agency's objective in the Near East and South Asia Region (NESA) was to help the countries maintain their independence and cooperate with each other and the free world and that U.S. assistance would support strong and sound development efforts necessary to maintain stable governments and to bring a decent standard of living to their peoples. About 95% of the total aid proposed for FY 1969 in the region was for India, Pakistan and Turkey, almost all of it in development loans. Smaller programs were included in Afghanistan, Jordan and Nepal. Israel, Greece and Iran no longer need AID concessional help, as they have reached self-sustaining growth.

It was planned that one-third of the FY 1969 NESA technical assistance effort would be in the field of education to create skilled manpower. Other priority inputs were to be for agriculture, industry, and population control.

Summary of Program Implementation

Fiscal Year 1969 Foreign Aid funds amounting to \$90.427 million were obligated for AID activities in the Near East and South Asia Region. Of this total, \$5.565 million (6.15%) was obligated for health and population projects in five countries. There was one nutrition project. See Table 14 on page 262.

The amount of funds obligated for health, population and nutrition projects, by country or other allocation, and the percent for each category are shown in Table 15, on page 263.

There were 27 active health, population and nutrition projects in the Near East and South Asia Region in FY 1969. Seventeen were country projects and ten were regional. Six of the 28 projects were initiated in FY 1969. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	27	6	21 <u>1/</u>
Health	9	1	8
Population	17	4	13
Nutrition	1	1	-

1/ Four health and eight population projects initiated in prior years required FY 1969 funds.

The amount of FY 1969 funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation is shown in Table 16 on page 264. Of the total obligated for these activities, 92.25% was for malaria eradication and 7.75% for health manpower development.

As of June 30, 1969, AID had 40 health and population staff members on field assignments in the Near East and South Asia countries. Nineteen were AID direct-hire employees, 18 were PHS PASA personnel, two were provided on Census Bureau PASA's and one was provided on a Department of Agriculture PASA. The health disciplines and specialties were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	40	19	18	3
Physicians	5	5	-	-
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	1	1	-	-
Program Specialists	1	1	-	-
Nurses	3	2	1	-
Sanitary Engineers	1	1	-	-
Health Educators	2	2	-	-
Malaria Advisors (non-medical)	16	-	16	-
Maintenance Officer	1	-	1	-
Health Administration Advisors	2	2	-	-
Demographers	3	1	-	2 <u>1/</u>
Social Scientists	1	1	-	-
Social Development Information Advisors	1	1	-	-
Population/Family Planning Advisor	2	2	-	-
Nutrition Advisor	1	-	-	2 <u>2/</u>

Sixteen of the 40 staff members (40%) were assigned to malaria projects as follows: three in India, one in Jordan, six in Nepal and six in Pakistan. The remaining 24 were assigned as follows: one in Ceylon, 12 in India, 10 in Pakistan and one in Turkey.

The names, positions and location of AID field staff are included in the section of the report which begins on page 455.

- 1/ Department of Commerce/Census Bureau
- 2/ Department of Agriculture

Table 14 Funds obligated for AID activities and amount and percentage for health, population and nutrition projects by country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1969.

Allocation	Total	Health, Population & Nutrition	Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition
	(thousands of dollars)		
Total	\$90,812	\$5,565	6.13
Regional	4,498	1,036	23.03
Country Total	86,314	4,529	5.26
Afghanistan	7,523	87	1.16
India	46,386	1,198	2.58
Jordan	1,673	28	1.67
Nepal	2,947	673	22.84
Pakistan	8,773	2,543	28.99
Turkey	19,012	--	--

Table 15. Funds obligated for health, nutrition and population projects by country or other allocation and percentage for each type of activity, Near East and South Asia, FY 1969

Area	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
		(thousands of dollars)					
Total	\$5,565	\$ 774	15.38	\$ 4,564	80.54	\$ 227	4.08
Regional	1,036	60	5.79	976	94.21	--	--
Country Total	4,529	714	15.76	3,588	79.23	227	5.01
Afghanistan	87	--	--	87	100.00	--	--
India	1,198	58	4.84	913	76.21	227	18.95
Jordan	28	28	100.00	--	--	--	--
Nepal	673	451	67.01	222	32.99	--	--
Pakistan	2,543	177	6.96	2,366	93.04	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 16. Funds obligated for health projects by type of activity and country or other allocation, Near East and South Asia Region, FY 1969

Allocation	Total	Environ- mental Health	Health Manpower Development	Health Services & Facilities	Malaria Eradication	Other Disease Control
(thousands of dollars)						
Total	\$ 774	--	\$ 60	--	\$ 714	--
Regional	60	--	60	--	--	--
Country Total	714	--	--	--	714	--
India	58	--	--	--	58	--
Jordan	28	--	--	--	28	--
Nepal	451	--	--	--	451	--
Pakistan	177	--	--	--	177	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	--

Health, Population, and Nutrition Projects

Near East and South Asia Region

FY 1969

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Regional	Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center (CENTO)	290-11-540-230		\$ 60,000
"	Leadership Training & Symposium (CENTO)	298-15-580-019		13,000
"	Family Planning	298-11-995-200		2,000
"	Colombo Plan Advisor	298-15-580-019		30,000
"	Regional Family Planning Expansion	298-15-580-019	(C) NESA-392	270,000
"	Postpartum Family Planning	298-15-580-019	(C) NESA-391	---
"	Middle East Population Center Study	298-13-995-015	(C) NESA-393	---
"	Regional Family Planning Training	298-13-995-015	(C) NESA-380	---
"	Family Planning and Health Services	298-15-995-017	(C) NESA-435	575,000
"	Middle East Survey	298-15-995-017	(C) NESA-430	86,000
Afghanistan	Family Planning	306-11-570-110		87,000
India	Malaria Eradication	386-51-511-135		58,000
"	Family Welfare Planning	386-11-591-332		730,000
"	Family Planning	386-11-591-332	(L) 386-K-185	---
"	Nutritional Foods Development	386-11-560-380		227,000
"	Technical Support Health	386-15-599-396		183,000
Jordan	Malaria Eradication	278-11-511-080		28,000
Nepal	Malaria Eradication	367-11-511-014		451,000
"	Family Planning	367-11-580-096		222,000
Pakistan	Family Planning	391-11-590-256		2,297,000
"	Public Health Technical Support	391-11-599-321		69,000

<u>Area</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Pakistan	Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies	391 52-550-233	(L) 391-H-079	--
"	General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering	391-51-530-177	(L) 391-H-068	--
"	Malaria Eradication	391-52-511-139	(L) 391-H-136	--
"	Malaria Eradication	391-52-511-139	(L) 391-H-084	177,000
			(L) 391-H-128	--
			(L) 391-H-135	--
Turkey	Hacettepe University	277-22-540-441	(L) 277-H-083	--
"	Ataturk University Medical School	277-22-550-436	(L) 277-H-077	--
"	Family Planning Program	277-22-550-430	(L) 277-H-068	--
			Total	5,565,000

NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL PROJECTS

The objective of the regional technical assistance programs is to encourage solutions to common problems through the development of training, joint action programs, and the exchange of information. AID emphasizes programs in agriculture, education and health.

For 18 years the U.S. has financed training at the American University of Beirut for participants from the NESR region. In the year 1968-1969 there were 32 students from Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran, Lebanon and Cyprus. Over one half of these students were receiving training as public school teachers and agricultural scientists. The remainder were studying engineering, public health and public administration. The project under which this support is provided is AUB Regional Training, 298-13-990-015.

FY 1969 Foreign Aid funds obligated for regional projects totaled \$4.113 million, including a grant for \$2.047 million to the American University of Beirut. Of this total, \$976,000 (23.72%) was obligated for the following six population projects and sub-projects: Middle East Survey, 298-15-995-017; Family Planning and Health Services, 298-15-995-017; Family Planning, 298-11-995-200; Leadership Training and Symposium (CENTO), 298-15-580-019; Regional Family Planning Expansion, 298-15-580-019; and Colombo Plan Advisor, 298-15-580-019.

Office of the U.S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs

The U.S. assists the Central Treaty Organization to build a community of interest among the CENTO countries, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey, and to encourage regional cooperation and self-help in economic development by these countries. These objectives have been pursued by the U.S. primarily through a small technical assistance program which brings together specialists from the three member countries as well as the U.S., in conferences and workshops. These have emphasized agriculture, education and health.

In FY 1969, AID contributed Foreign Aid funds totaling \$350,000 for projects supported by the Office of the U.S. Coordinator of CENTO Affairs. \$95,000 of this was for the CENTO Multilateral Technical Cooperation Fund, 290-11-995-114. These funds are administered by the CENTO countries in the region, the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

The only health project for which FY 1969 funds were obligated was Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center, 290-11-540-230.

Two projects had significant health components. These were: Multi-lateral Technical Cooperation Fund, 290-11-995-114, and Support of Technical Assistance Projects, 290-11-999-113. The former financed the exchange of experts from within the CENTO countries, and provided scholarships for study at universities in the region. The latter continued a regional technical assistance program begun in 1959 which provided U.S. support for regional conferences, travel seminars, workshops, advisory services and consultant contracts.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center (CENTO)

Project No. : 290-11-540-230

Began: Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project makes provision for an Associate Dean and some equipment for the Jinnah Post Graduate Medical Center which is located in Karachi, Pakistan.

U.S. Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$60,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was approved late in FY 1969, therefore, there was no progress at the close of the fiscal year.

U.S. Staffing:

None

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Leadership Training and Symposium (CENTO)

Project No. : 298-15-580-019

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided funds for a CENTO symposium on demographic statistics.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$13,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The CENTO Symposium on Demographic Statistics was held in Karachi, Pakistan, November 5-11, 1968. Twenty-five representatives from Turkey, Iran and Pakistan participated. Most were senior demographers, chiefly from government, and a few were university professors.

The CENTO Family Planning Study Tour, funded under this project in FY 1968, was held November 5 to December 17, 1968. The nine regional participants (three from each country) who participated in the tour were individuals whose rank and position would enable them to favorably influence the cause of family planning in their respective countries.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 298-11-995-200

Began : FY 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provided funds to cover costs of short-term consultants in family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 funds amounting to \$2,000 were obligated.

Progress:

Consultant services were provided.

NESA REGIONAL
Project Name: Colombo Plan Advisor
Project No. : 298-15-580-019
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is to support a Population Advisor to the Colombo Plan Bureau, Colombo, Ceylon.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated for this project.

U.S. Staffing:

One direct-hire AID employee, a population education advisor, served in this position in FY 1969.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Family Planning Expansion

Project No. : 298-15-580-019

Contract No.: NESA-392

Contractor : Pathfinder Fund

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under contract with Pathfinder Fund, provides for technical and commodity assistance to expand family planning operations of voluntary organizations in India. It is anticipated that these services will be extended to other countries in the region.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$270,000 were obligated for the contract.

Progress:

The Pathfinder Fund has guided the development of innovative activities by six voluntary organizations in various locations in India. Of particular interest has been the work of two organizations, one in Bombay and one in Calcutta, in involving the community leadership in development of family planning programs and policy.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Postpartum Family Planning
Project No. : 298-15-580-019
Contract No.: NESA-391 :
Contractor : Population Council
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

Through this project equipment for postpartum family planning programs in 150 hospitals in India is to be provided. Similar services will be extended to other countries in the region. This project is carried out through a contract with the Population Council.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this contract.

Progress:

All equipment purchased under the grant has arrived in India. A Population Council technical advisor has assisted with the preparation of a manual, which includes an outline of the inputs sanctioned under the government program, job descriptions and the plan of operation. The number of participating hospitals had reached 58 by the close of FY 1969.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Middle East Population Center Study
Project No. : 298-13-995-015
Contract No.: NESA-393
Contractor : American University of Beirut
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project provided for the conduct of a feasibility study for the establishment of a population center for training and research in family planning at the American University of Beirut (AUB).

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The feasibility study was completed in October 1968. Additional consideration to this kind of activity is being given by AUB.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Regional Family Planning Training
Project No. : 298-13-995-015
Contract No.: NESA-380
Contractor : Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is carried out under a contract with the Planned Parenthood Association, Chicago. Its purpose is to provide training in Chicago to family planning professionals at varying levels of education and competence. Programs for two to eight weeks are arranged to fit requirements of individuals and groups.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

From June 1968 through December 1969 over 80 participants from NESA countries received specialized training at PPA/Chicago. The NESA contract will terminate June 30, 1970. A proposal from PPA/Chicago to expand the training program to include family planning participants on a world-wide basis is under review in AID.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Family Planning and Health Services

Project No. : 298-15-995-017

Contract No.: NESA-435

Contractor : Johns Hopkins University

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Terminated Date: Fiscal Year 1974

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for analytical studies in family planning and public health. Johns Hopkins University, as the contractor, will study integration of family planning with rural health services in India.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$575,000 were obligated for this contract.

Progress:

The contract began June 30, 1969, therefore, there is no progress to report for FY 1969.

NESA REGIONAL

Project Name: Middle East Survey
Project No. : 298-15-995-017
Contract No.: NESA-430
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 24, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to survey demographic patterns, socio-economic factors and family planning policies in Middle East countries. The contractor for this project is the University of North Carolina.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$86,000 were obligated for this contract.

Progress:

Funds were obligated late in FY 1969, therefore, no progress is reported for FY 1969.

AFGHANISTAN

As stated in the Congressional Presentation to Congress for FY 1969, the three main objectives of the AID programs in Afghanistan were: 1) improved economic planning and financial management; 2) increased agricultural productivity to attain self-sufficiency in wheat by 1972; and 3) improved and expanded education, particularly in vocational schools.

In FY 1969, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totalled \$7.523 million. Of this total, \$87,000 (1.15%) was obligated for population assistance under the project Family Planning, 306-11-570-110.

AFGHANISTAN

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 306-11-570-110

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to assist the Ministry of Public Health (MOH) and the Afghanistan Family Guidance Association in voluntary family planning programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$87,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Family Guidance Association, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health, has launched a modest program with three clinics in Kabul. AID partially funded a team to conduct a survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding family planning; sponsored a number of Government health officials as participants to observe family planning program operations in six Asian countries and to attend seminars and workshops in Bangkok, London and New Orleans; and provided the services of a U.S. gynecologist to work with Afghan doctors in technical aspects of program development.

U.S. Staffing:

No AID direct-hire or PASA personnel served with this project in FY 1969. One gynecologist was employed under a personal services contract.

INDIA

U.S. assistance to India through its AID program is coordinated with that of other industrialized nation donors through the World Bank-led India Consortium to help India achieve more rapid economic development. Emphasis of AID assistance is on increasing food production to achieve self sufficiency in food grain production in the early 1970's; strengthening the family planning program to bring population into better balance with food and other limited resources; improving export performance and supporting the growing industrial recovery.

In FY 1969, Foreign Aid funds obligated for AID programs totaled \$46.386 million, of which \$1.198 million (2.58%) was obligated for four health projects. These were: Malaria Eradication, 386-51-510-135; Family Welfare Planning, 386-11-591-332; Nutritional Foods Development, 386-11-560-380; Technical Support Health, 386-15-599-396. One other health project, Family Planning, Loan No. 386-K-185, was operative. Funds amounting to \$2.700 million were obligated in FY 1968 for this loan project.

INDIA

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 386-51-511-135

Began : Fiscal Year 1958

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

The Indian National Malaria Eradication Program is a long-term joint effort of the Indian Central and State Governments, World Health Organization, and the U.S. Its purpose is to eradicate malaria from India.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$58,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

U.S. assistance is focussed on operational and technical problems and on the transfer of operations from the National Malaria Eradication Program to the Indian State Health Ministries. The Indian Government has increased budgetary support for the Eradication Program in an effort to keep to a minimum the resurgence of malaria in some of the areas that had reached the surveillance stage. Of the 502 million people living in malarious areas 54% are in localities that have reached the maintenance phase.

U.S. Staffing:

Two malaria advisors from the Center for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service, were assigned to this project under a PASA.

INDIA

Project Name: Family Welfare Planning

Project No. : 386-11-591-332

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

AID technical assistance to India's family planning program began in FY 1967. The long-term program of the Government of India is composed of four main elements: 1) promotion of the idea of a family of two children; 2) a campaign to make knowledge about contraception readily available; 3) the full staffing of family planning clinics, both rural and urban, and 4) the provision of contraceptive supplies for these clinics as well as for groups in the private sector. The AID objectives are to provide advisory services in family planning administration, education, demography, medical research and training.

U.S. Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$730,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

In FY 1969, AID continued to place emphasis on its advisory services in administration, training and demography. A significant biological research program was launched at the Demographic and Training Center in Chembur; the training Division of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning was assisted in developing instructional materials and in using training aids and equipment from a variety of donors. Participant training was expanded to prepare competent leadership personnel for demonstration regional training centers, and to train demographers,

medical and administrative personnel for the center, regional and state units. A second year of financing was provided for condoms and pills for the mass mailing system.

U.S. Staffing:

There were eleven U.S. employees assigned to this project. They were as follows: a population, labor and area development officer, a demographer, a statistical advisor in demography, a health administration advisor, a medical educator, two public health nursing advisors, a public health education advisor, a social scientist, a social development information advisor, and a program officer. Of these, one nurse advisor was employed on a PHS PASA, and the statistical advisor in demography on a Census Bureau PASA. The remainder were AID direct-hire employees.

INDIA

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 386-11-591-332

Loan No. : 386-K-185

Authorized : June 26, 1968

Signed : June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to enable India to manufacture 6200 vehicles for use in the family planning program. Approximately 10% of the cost of each vehicle is attributable to imported components and raw materials. This cost will be financed by the loan.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969 no disbursements had been made from the loan which totaled \$2.7 million. Funds for the loan were committed in FY 1968.

Progress:

No progress is reported on this project since disbursements cannot be made until after a rupee grant agreement is executed.

INDIA
Project Name: Nutritional Foods Development
Project No. : 386-11-560-380
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

Following an AID-sponsored conference of members of the Indian food industry in 1968, an organization called Protein Foods Association was formed to promote commercial programs for new foods development. AID has agreed to assist the Indian Government: 1) to increase the use of protein supplements such as lysine and oil-seed protein concentrates in cereal and other foods; 2) explore Indian sources for the production of high protein supplements; and 3) develop new low-cost, high-protein foods.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 funds amounting to \$227,000 were obligated for the project.

Progress:

Two contract technicians provided by Cantor Associates have been advising the Indian Government and Protein Foods Association on the development and marketing of high-protein, low-cost foods and on research activities concerning fortification of certain foods with calcium, lysine and other elements.

U.S. Staffing:

Two American technicians were provided by the contractor, Cantor Associates. One AID/Agriculture PASA nutrition advisor was assigned to this project.

INDIA

Project Name: Technical Support Health

Project No. : 386-15-599-396

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides for U.S. health and family planning personnel, both AID direct-hire and PASA, whose positions are not financed from specific project funds.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$183,000 were obligated for this project.

JORDAN

The AID program in FY 1969 continued to encourage Jordan's development program in the East Bank area which supports some 700,000 displaced persons from the Israeli-occupied West Bank. AID activities concentrated on the completion of a road in the Jordan Valley, the improvement of the telecommunications system, the expansion of agricultural production, tourism, and the training of personnel needed to staff and supervise development activities.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1969 totaled \$1.673 million. Of the total, \$28,000 (1.67%) was obligated for one health project, Malaria Eradication, 278-11-511-080.

One health-related project, Engineering Services to Natural Resources Authority, 278-12-250-104, continued with FY 1969 funding. The Natural Resources Authority has responsibility for development of domestic water supplies systems.

JORDAN

Project Name: Malaria Eradication

Project No. : 278-11-511-080

PASA No. : TCR 2-66

Began : Fiscal Year 1958

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project started in 1957 with its target the eradication of malaria from Jordan by 1970. A multi-stage program has been required because of the difficulty of operations in relatively inaccessible terrain in some of the malarious areas of the country. The project is carried out for AID by the Center for Disease Control of the Public Health Service.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$28,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Malaria incidence in Jordan was reduced to the point that in 1967 there were no indigenous cases. Since 1968, extra precautions have had to be taken because of the presence of allied troops from known malarious areas. Surveillance activities were of primary importance during FY 1969. Emphasis was given to follow-up of all cases, mass blood surveys among the Jordanian armed forces, and surveys of pilgrims and teachers returning to Jordan. Of a total of 63 cases during CY 1968, 41 were imported.

U.S. Staffing:

One malaria advisor was provided under PHS PASA.

NEPAL

The AID program in FY 1969 concentrated primarily on four priority areas: education, agriculture, government administration, and health. The objective of assistance is to help Nepal build institutions and skills to carry out development programs which can effect change throughout the country.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1969 totaled \$2.947 million, of which \$673,000 (22.83%) was for two health projects:

Malaria Eradication, 367-11-511-014, and Family Planning, 367-11-580-096.

NEPAL

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 367-11-511-014
Began : Fiscal Year 1954
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1973

Objectives and Description:

Malaria eradication in Nepal is a cooperative effort of the Government of Nepal, AID and WHO. The AID project is designed to help the Government of Nepal eradicate malaria by 1973, and is implemented by the National Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service. Support is chiefly in the form of advisory services and DDT for the program.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$451,000 were obligated.

Progress:

The program is presently in preparatory, attack and consolidation stages, with approximately 31% of the people in malarious areas living in localities that are in the consolidation phase. Progress is being made in spite of many technical problems related to poor communication and transport facilities, the rugged terrain, population migration within the country and introduction of malaria from points outside Nepal. Twenty-six participants each received one to two months training in the Philippines or India.

U.S. Staffing:

Five U.S. malaria specialists served under a PASA agreement with PHS.

NEPAL

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 367-11-580-096

Began : Fiscal Year 1968

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1972

Objectives and Description:

AID has assisted the family planning program in Nepal since 1966 by providing advisory services, sponsoring a study tour in Korea for Nepalese officials, financing a knowledge, attitudes and practices survey in family planning, helping set up a free condom distribution program, and developing a family planning training course for field workers. In FY 1969 AID assistance was focused on the provision of advisory services and the training of participants. The University of Michigan was contracted to provide the advisory services.

U.S. Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$222,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The family planning program was reorganized in FY 1969 and a semi-autonomous Family Planning Maternal Child Health Development Board was established within the Ministry of Health. Board members, the heads of various ministries, set operational policies that are implemented by a full-time central staff.

In FY 1969 there were 40 clinics which offered family planning services. Seventy-one participants received training in the U.S., India and Pakistan in FY 1968 and FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

AID direct-hire personnel consisted of one health education advisor. The chief medical officer was employed under the Michigan University contract.

PAKISTAN

The AID assistance objective in FY 1969 was to encourage Pakistan to continue to give high priority to its economic development and to deal more effectively with the causes of social discontent. The new government that came into power in March 1969 was expected to retain fundamental elements of past development strategy which were: increased agricultural production aimed at foodgrain self-sufficiency; reduced population growth rate; continued expansion of private industrial production; and priority expansion of export-oriented activities.

Foreign Aid funds obligated in FY 1969 totaled \$8.773 million, of which \$2.543 million (28.98%) was for the following health projects: Malaria Eradication, 391-52-511-139; Family Planning, 391-11-590-256; and Public Health Technical Support, 391-11-599-321.

In addition, three loan funded projects for which funds were committed in prior years continued to be implemented in FY 1969. They were: Malaria Eradication, 391-H-084, 391-H-128 and 391-H-135; General Advisory Services in Public Health Engineering, 391-H-068 and 391-H-136; and Consulting Services and Five Urban Water Supplies, 391-H-079. One sanitary engineering advisor and one water resources engineering advisor were provided under Technical Support, 391-11-990-000.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Family Planning

Project No. : 391-11-590-256

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

The project is designed to assist the Government of Pakistan bring about a 20% reduction in the national birth rate by 1970. The Government program is implemented by central and provincial administrative organizations which supervise training, research and evaluation units, a network of clinics staffed by medical and para-medical personnel qualified to insert the IUD, teams of educational and counselling personnel, and a distribution system to make available conventional contraceptives to the entire population. AID provides advisory and local currency support, foreign training and commodity assistance.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grants funds totaling \$2.297 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Government of Pakistan provided an allocation of \$18.5 million equivalent in FY 1969. Planned targets were achieved remarkably well in spite of a continuing shortage of trained personnel. The crude birth rate is estimated to have been reduced from 50 to 41.2 births per 10,000 population.

U.S. Staffing:

The U.S. staff included five AID direct-hire technical advisors as follows: a public health administration advisor, a medical officer, a health education advisor, a research and evaluation advisor, and a nurse advisor. A statistical advisor in demography served under a Census Bureau PASA.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Public Health Technical Support

Project No. : 391-11-599-321

Began : July, 1968

Estimated Termination Date: N/AP

Objectives and Description:

This project is to provide funding for non-project personnel in the public health and family planning sectors.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$69,000 were obligated for this project.

U.S. Staffing:

Two officers supported by this project were on duty as of June 30, 1969. They were the Chief of the Public Health Division and the Provincial Public Health Chief in Dacca. Their duties encompassed more than one project. They were responsible for supervising and coordinating the project-funded advisors, for providing policy direction to all projects in the health sector, and for developing USAID initiatives.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Consulting Services and Five Urban Water
Supplies

Project No. : 391-52-550-233

Loan No. : 391-H-079

Authorized : March 31, 1964

Signed : September 17, 1964

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of consulting services aimed at developing the capacity of the Public Health Engineering Department of the Government of West Pakistan to design, construct, operate and manage water and sewage systems in West Pakistan.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, out of an original loan of \$2.6 million, \$1,465,827 (56.37%) had been disbursed.

Progress:

All basic survey and planning was completed and work on five systems was under way. Construction had begun on three subprojects and it was anticipated that construction would be completed by mid 1971.

U.S. Staffing:

Ralph Parsons Company of Los Angeles, California, provides consulting services for the project.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: General Advisory Services in Public Health
Engineering

Project No. : 391-51-530-177

Loan No. 1 : 391-H-068

Authorized : June 28, 1963

Signed : December 9, 1963

Loan No. 2 : 391-H-136

Authorized : June 7, 1968

Signed : June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project is to finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. advisory services aimed at developing the capacity of the Directorate of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) of the Government of East Pakistan to plan, design, install, manage, operate and maintain water and sewage systems.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, disbursements from the two loans were as follows: \$1,486,661 (100%) from Loan No. 1; and \$379,623 (39.13%) from Loan No. 2 which totaled \$970,000.

Progress:

Camp, Dresser and McKee of Boston, selected by DPHE under the first loan, continued to provide technical and advisory services. Water systems in 23 major municipalities had been completed and were undergoing final testing. A second program for 80 additional municipalities had begun and plans for another 30 towns were being prepared.

U.S. Staffing:

Technical and advisory services were provided by the contractor, Camp, Dresser and McKee of Boston.

PAKISTAN

Project Name: Malaria Eradication
Project No. : 391-52-511-139
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970
Loan No. : 391-H-084
Authorized : April 22, 1964
Signed : February 25, 1965
Loan No. : 391-H-128
Authorized : June 22, 1967
Signed : October 20, 1967
Loan No. : 391-H-135
Authorized : June 7, 1968
Signed : June 29, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This project, which is both grant and loan funded, provides technical assistance to the Government of Pakistan in the planning, administrative, logistical and technical aspects of its Malaria Eradication Program. The program objective is to eradicate malaria from the country in a 14-year period. The Government of Pakistan, following the advice of the World Health Organization and AID, has restored full budgetary support for this program by providing the rupee equivalent of sixteen million dollars per year.

The project is carried out by the National Communicable Disease Center under a PHS PASA.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$177,000 were obligated for this project. As of June 30, 1969, disbursements from three previous loans were as follows: \$9,872,395 (100%) from Loan No. 391-H-084; \$3,118,984 (85.8%) from Loan No. 391-H-128 which totaled \$3,635,000; and \$2,382,960 (37.23%) from Loan No. 391-H-135 which totaled \$6.4 million.

Progress:

By the end of calendar year 1968 the eradication program covered a population of 49.5 million in West Pakistan, and 53 million in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan 40% of the population in its 33 zones were in areas in the consolidation phase; in East Pakistan 36.4% of the people in its 31 zones were similarly covered. Neither wing had any zones that had reached the maintenance phase. Urban malaria transmission remained a problem in West Pakistan and was responsible for reinfecting rural areas which had reached consolidation phase. Budgetary problems, which caused a program lag and operational difficulties in West Pakistan, forced the program to move some zones into the consolidation phase before those zones could meet international criteria for such phasing. The program in East Pakistan was nearly on schedule, although it had to return three zones to the attack phase because of outbreaks of malaria from imported cases.

U.S. Staffing:

Six advisors were provided under a PHS PASA.

TURKEY

The U.S. aid objective in Turkey is to support, in association with other free world lenders, Turkey's efforts to become an economically self-sustaining nation by 1973. The major assistance goals are: to maintain a high rate of industrial production while increasing the efficiency of Turkish industry and the worldwide competitiveness of their products; to increase agricultural output; to reduce the population growth and to maintain the monetary stability through sound monetary and fiscal policies.

Foreign AID funds obligated in FY 1969 totaled \$19.012 million. There were no FY 1969 funds obligated for health, population or nutrition projects. There were, however, three active loan-funded health projects, Hacettepe University, 277-22-540-441; Ataturk University Medical School, 277-22-550-436, and Family Planning Program, 277-22-550-430, all funded in prior fiscal years. One Population/Family Planning advisor, AID direct-hire, was funded under Mission Support, 277-15-999-000.

TURKEY

Project Name: Hacettepe University
Project No. : 277-22-540-441
Loan No. : 277-H-083
Authorized : June 29, 1967
Signed : October 23, 1967

Objective's and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of equipment, books, visiting professors, and staff fellowships in a five-year expansion program designed to triple university enrollment to 4,000 and to improve the quality of education. In 1958 the Hacettepe University started as a 150-bed children's hospital. It has developed into an institution university with 1,300 students in faculties of medicine, health sciences, natural and social sciences; a school of graduate studies; an institute of population studies; and a 1,000-bed teaching hospital.

AID Financing:

A loan totaling \$4.5 million was authorized in FY 1967 but no disbursements had been made as of June 30, 1969.

Progress:

A contract with Overseas Educational Services of New York (OES) was signed in June 1968 to provide consulting services. Letters of commitment were issued in March 1969 to finance the initial visiting professors and staff fellowships. OES sent equipment specialists to consult on requirements.

TURKEY

Project Name: Ataturk University Medical School
Project No. : 277-22-550-436
Loan No. : 277-H-077
Authorized : June 22, 1967
Signed : October 23, 1967

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this loan is to finance the foreign exchange costs of basic medical equipment and supplies for the Ataturk University Medical School and its affiliated teaching hospital at Erzurum and to finance advanced training for medical school faculty.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$170,281 (8.51%) had been disbursed from the \$2.0 million loan authorized in FY 1967.

Progress:

The medical school purchased a limited amount of urgently needed equipment and completed a list of several thousands of items of equipment which are to be furnished by the prime equipment supplier, Fisher Scientific Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Springfield, New Jersey. The first participants were selected for university and observation training in the U.S.

U.S. Staffing:

None

TURKEY

Project Name: Family Planning Program
Project No. : 277-22-550-430
Loan No. : 277-H-068
Authorized : June 7, 1966
Signed : October 4, 1966

Objectives and Description:

This loan was made to finance foreign exchange costs for the purchase of 1400 jeep vehicles and their repair and maintenance, and for technical advice and educational equipment for the family planning program of rural health centers.

AID Financing:

The loan, authorized in 1966, totaled \$3.6 million. As a result of delays in implementing the program, AID and the Government of Turkey agreed to a deobligation of \$1.5 million on February 12, 1969, leaving a balance of \$2.1 million available. Disbursements amounting to \$17,077 had been made as of June 30, 1969.

Progress:

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare reached agreement in November 1968, with Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton Engineers (TAMS), New York, to assist in establishing a Transport Directorate and facilities required for the repair and maintenance of the vehicles. The TAMS team leader arrived in Turkey in February 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

One advisor provided by the contractor, TAMS.

VIETNAM

Program Plans

Overall AID program goals for Vietnam in FY 1969 cover the same general areas of emphasis as those of the previous year. Notable, however, is a redirection in methods of approaching some of the major problems, particularly those of social development and promotion of national cohesion. Major efforts were directed toward maintaining economic stabilization, easing the suffering of civilians displaced or injured by the war, assisting the Government of Vietnam to extend its protection and influence over larger numbers of people -- especially in the rural areas, thus helping to develop greater national unity and lay the foundation for future social and economic development.

Summary of Program Implementation

In FY 1969, Foreign Aid funds totaling \$196.370 million were obligated for AID activities in Vietnam. Of this amount, \$25.718 million (13.61%) was obligated for 13 health projects. One health project did not require FY 1969 funding, as it was financed by a loan authorized in a prior year. All but one of the 14 health projects were initiated in earlier years. The exception was Project No.: 730-12-521-398, National Water Loan Fund.

In addition to the 14 AID supported health projects there were seven non-health projects that contained health or health-related components. Information concerning these projects is given on pages 329 through 331.

As of June 30, 1969, there were 187 AID health workers on assignment in Vietnam. This does not include AID contract personnel or third country nationals employed by AID, but does include the 8 health professionals provided by PHS under PASA's.

The health disciplines and specialties represented on the U.S. staff in Vietnam were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>
Total	187	179	8
Physicians	15	14	1
Nurses	60	58	2
Nurse Anesthetists	9	7	2
Public Health Advisors (non-medical)	12	12	-
Health Administration Advisor	1	1	-
Health Administration Assistants	11	11	-
Malaria Advisor	3	-	3
Laboratory Advisor	2	2	-
Medical Technicians	8	8	-
Health Education Advisors	8	8	-
Communications Resources Advisor	1	1	-
Public Health Statistician	1	1	-
Hospital Administration Advisor	2	2	-
Hospital Construction Advisor	1	1	-
Pharmaceutical Advisor	1	1	-
Communicable Disease Control Advisor	1	1	-
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	-
Sanitarians	14	14	-
Medical Supply Advisor	28	28	-
Medical Equipment Advisor	4	4	-
Automotive Equipment Advisor	4	4	-

Health, Population and Nutrition Projects

Vietnam
FY 1969

<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Contract or Loan Number</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
Medical and Dental Education	730-11-540-150	--	\$1,688,000
Malaria Control	730-11-510-313	--	310,000
Provincial Health Assistance	730-11-530-347	--	5,454,000
Public Health Services	730-11-530-348	--	902,000
Nursing Education and Training	730-11-540-349	--	336,000
Health Logistic Support	730-11-590-350	--	10,544,000
National Health Advisory Services	730-11-590-373	--	334,000
Public Health General Support	730-11-599-375	--	548,000
National Rehabilitation Institute	730-12-530-351	--	252,000
Rural Water Development	730-12-521-359	--	893,000
Saigon Water and Sewerage	730-12-521-358	--	1,806,000
Saigon Water and Sewerage	730-12-521-358	VN-8730-3195	500,000
Provincial City Water Supply	730-12-521-386	--	1,151,000
National Water Loan Fund	730-12-521-398	--	1,000,000
Water Distribution System	730-22-520-278	(L) 730-A-005	-----
			\$25,718,000

VIETNAM

Project Name: Medical and Dental Education

Project No. : 730-11-540-150

Began : Fiscal Year 1957

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to provide a developmental base to enable Vietnam to produce the well-trained doctors and dentists which will be needed, on a continuing basis, to meet the health and dental care needs of the population. Assistance under this project is directed to the Faculties of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Saigon. The specific goal is to increase the number of medical graduates annually from 160 in 1969 to 200 in 1972, and the number of graduates in dentistry from 23 in 1969 to 50 per year in 1975.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$1.688 million were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Strengthening of the educational programs in both Faculties continued in FY 1969, with emphasis shifting from a concentration on the basic sciences to a focus on clinical departments and graduate education. Both teaching and curriculum advisory assistance was given. With FY 1969 funds, AID assisted in the preparation of an Architectural and Engineering study for a 500 bed University teaching hospital to be constructed next to the Medical School after peace is restored in Vietnam. In CY 1968, 163 physicians and 23 dentists graduated from the University of Saigon.

U.S. Staffing:

One direct-hire AID employee, a medical education advisor, was assigned to this project. The contractors, American Medical Association and American Dental Association, provided teaching staff in a number of departments.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Malaria Control

Project No. : 730-11-510-313

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

For the duration of hostilities, the objective of this program is to maintain as low a malaria rate as possible within the manpower and geographic security limitations imposed by the war. It is a control effort, focused on spraying of villages with significant incidence of malaria cases.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$310,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A locality card system, organized on a provincial basis, was instituted and 42 of the country's 44 provinces were in the process of implementing the system by the end of FY 1969. Spray operations will be focused in areas of high incidence indicated by this card system. From January to June 1969, 315,000 houses were sprayed, protecting approximately 1,175,000 people. Operations were hampered by a reduction of almost 50% in the operational staff. The outlook for FY 1970 is brighter because increasing numbers of trained military personnel are being released and are being re-employed by the Ministry of Health.

U.S. Staffing:

Four PHS employees were provided under PASA with PHS for this project.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Provincial Health Assistance

Project No. : 730-11-530-347

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The immediate goal of this project is to assist the Government of Vietnam to bring urgently needed health services to the civilian population in the provinces, particularly the victims of war and terrorism. The ultimate purpose is to help the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Refugees improve and expand health services nationwide so they will be available to all the people of Vietnam. Major emphasis has been placed, of necessity, on operational activities at the province level to augment the limited number of civilian Vietnamese medical personnel available, and on renovation and improvement of hospitals and dispensaries. A gradual shift of emphasis to advisory support at the province and district levels is being made where circumstances permit.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$5.454 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Fifty-one teams of health personnel worked in FY 1969 to support the health services in all forty-four provinces plus Saigon Prefecture. Twenty-four of these teams were comprised of U.S. military personnel on loan to USAID; three were U.S. civilian teams; twenty-four were from other Free World countries. Working alongside the teams were volunteer

physicians serving two-month tours, provided under an American Medical Association contract, and 32 USAID nursing advisors. With this support, Ministry of Health hospitals treated an average of 38,000 inpatients and 200,000 out-patients per month.

By January 1969 six additional hospitals had been completed in provinces where no adequate hospital facilities previously existed. In Saigon, construction of the 40-bed plastic surgery center, operated by the Children's Medical Relief International under a contract with AID, and its supporting 140-bed convalescent facility operated under an AID/International Rescue Committee contract neared completion. These institutions began functioning early in FY 1969 in temporary quarters.

At the end of the fiscal year, the GVN initiated a plan to establish joint military-civilian administration and staffing of health facilities in selected provinces in order to make available more care for the civilian population by better utilization of personnel and facilities.

U.S. Staffing:

Sixty-eight direct-hire AID employees and two PHS PASA personnel served with this project. They were as follows: a chief medical officer, a liaison officer, a medical engineering technician, a hospital construction advisor, ten medical advisors, five medical technologists, seven nurse anesthetists, 25 nurse advisors, 12 hospital staff nurses and five health administration assistants. The two PHS PASA employees were nurse anesthetists.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Public Health Services

Project No. : 730-11-530-348

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project focuses on aiding the Government of Vietnam with the execution of programs which primarily emphasize preventive medicine. Advisory assistance is provided in communicable disease control, environmental sanitation, health education, public health nursing and maternal-child care.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$902,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Vaccine for 20 million immunizations against plague, tuberculosis, smallpox, poliomyelitis, typhoid, diphtheria and tetanus was distributed. A national plague control program was launched in June 1968, and is active in 40 provinces.

Radio and television programs on health are being broadcast regularly and the National Service of Health Education increased its production of health education materials to 500,000 units per month. Legal recognition was granted by the Ministry of Health to a new category of health worker, the health education technician, who has had a two year program of study.

Public health nurse-midwives serving as informal advisors to provincial midwives in fourteen provinces have stimulated establishment of pilot

programs in home visitation and well-baby clinics. At the ministerial level, the chief public health nursing advisor is assisting with curriculum development for the polyvalent health worker who will be the backbone of the future mobile health teams.

U.S. Staffing:

Forty-six direct-hire employees served with this project: one medical officer, two non-medical public health advisors, five health administration assistants, one sanitary engineer, fourteen sanitarians, nine health educators, eleven public health nurses, two nurse midwives, and one communicable disease control advisor.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Nursing Education and Training

Project No. : 730-11-540-349

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through this project, the Vietnamese Ministry of Health is assisted in increasing the number and quality of trained assistant nurses and nurse technicians to meet the needs for quality patient care throughout the country. Two principal approaches have been used: the provision of overseas training opportunities for promising candidates, and assistance to Ministry of Health personnel in establishing nursing standards, developing curricula, and supporting professional instruction in nursing at the nursing schools and in-service training programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$336,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Since 1958, eleven schools of nursing have been opened and now graduate approximately 500 nurses per year. Nine of these schools offer one-year programs to train assistant nurses; two are three-year programs to train nurse technicians. Four of the one-year schools are now eligible to admit two classes per year, which will further increase the number of graduates available for service. This project will be terminated at the end of FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

Seven AID direct-hire nursing education advisors and one PHS PASA nurse educator served with this project.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Health Logistic Support

Project No. : 730-11-590-350

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project assists the Government of Vietnam, Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief to provide the medical supplies and equipment necessary for operating approximately 61 hospitals and 1000 dispensaries throughout the country. It also is designed to help develop and implement a national medical logistics system, with adequate warehouses, trained personnel and effective supply procedures. The ultimate aim is a system operated completely by Vietnamese civil service employees and funded from the national budget.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$10.544 million were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The efficiency of the supply system has increased markedly in the past two years. Presently over 80% of line items requisitioned can be furnished promptly, compared with only 30% in 1967. Six regional sub-depots and two provincial warehouses were completed, and an additional provincial warehouse plus six warehouses at the Saigon Medical Logistics Center will be completed during CY 1969. The construction program was delayed a year as a result of the TET offensive. The U.S. management consultant firm of Pope, Evans, Robins, International, Ltd. is nearing

successful completion of its efforts to develop necessary supply procedures and train Vietnamese in their use. In FY 1969 considerable progress was made in the training of handicapped Vietnamese in medical equipment repair. The Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief is trying to establish medical equipment maintenance positions to employ these individuals. Third-country nationals continue to assist with vehicle maintenance and repair.

U.S. Staffing:

The contractor, Pope, Evans, Robins, International, Ltd. provided U.S. personnel for this project. AID direct-hire employees numbered 36: twenty-eight medical supply advisors, four medical equipment advisors and four automotive equipment advisors.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Health Advisory Services

Project No. : 730-11-590-373

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to improve the administrative and planning competency of the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief personnel at all levels of the Ministry through advisory assistance. It has become clear that the advisory efforts in hospital administration, laboratory and pharmacy must be expanded and maintained in order to assure continuance of adequate care for war casualties. Therefore, this project will be terminated June 30, 1969, and the above components, transferred to Project No. 730-11-590-347, which is to be titled Medical Care in FY 1970. Responsibility for the population program will be transferred to Public Health Services, 730-11-530-348.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$334,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices of family planning in Vietnam was undertaken in the seven family planning research clinics in operation. The Ministry designated a physician as director of family planning and maternal-child care. In March 1969 the Ministry of Health initiated its first in-country training program in family planning principles and techniques with 14 midwives attending.

A national laboratory system was established during FY 1969, based on the needs of provincial, regional and central reference hospitals. Laboratory manuals and supply packages to meet the requirements of each were being developed to be used as the basis for training programs for various levels of technical personnel.

AID was unable to provide effective advisory assistance in the field of hospital administration because of recruitment difficulties. However, arrangements have been made to assist the Ministry in the development of in-country training for hospital administrators, and in the selection of three participants for U.S. training.

A comprehensive pharmaceutical compendium was developed and will provide a basis for coordinated national pharmacy. Training manuals in pharmacy, pharmacology and ward medical supply were also prepared and translated.

U.S. Staffing:

Three direct-hire AID employees served with this project: a hospital administration advisor, a pharmaceutical advisor and a health administration advisor. One PHS PASA medical officer was also assigned.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Public Health General Support

Project No. : 730-11-599-375

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Advisory assistance to the Vietnamese Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief (MHSWR) in administrative as well as policy matters pertaining to health is provided by this project. In addition, guidance and advice is given to the USAID Mission management on public health matters in Vietnam, and overall supervision and administration of all USAID health assistance projects is provided.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$548,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In addition to providing policy guidance, administrative services and technical support to the Public Health sector, USAID technicians and support staff developed the basic data necessary for the MHSWR to begin work on developing a ten-year national health program.

U.S. Staffing:

Sixteen AID direct-hire employees served with this project: two medical public health advisors, seven non-medical public health advisors, two health administration advisors, four health administration assistants and one public health statistician.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Rehabilitation Institute

Project No. : 730-12-530-351

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

Under an AID contract, the World Rehabilitation Fund (WRF), has been assisting the National Rehabilitation Institute since 1965 to expand and improve the quality of its services to handicapped persons. Assistance has included technical advice and aid in manufacturing, applying and repairing prosthetic devices, and establishing physical therapy and vocational training programs for amputees, paraplegics and blind persons.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$252,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The base center at Saigon and its affiliated unit at Cong Hoa military hospital have achieved full operational status. Three regional rehabilitation centers have been established -- two under the WRF contract and one constructed by the Government of Canada. Prosthesis manufacturing steadily improved to about 700 per month by the end of FY 1969. A total of 48 prosthetic technicians have been trained at the National Rehabilitation Institute with the assistance of WRF. By the end of FY 1969, 52 blind persons had received adjustment and/or vocational training and 25 of these had been successfully placed in employment. Since the beginning of USAID/WRF assistance NRI has graduated 150 disabled persons in such skills

as printing, typing, mechanics and welding. All have been placed in employment. This project will be closed when the WRF contract ends in April 1970, because a solid base has been established upon which the Government of Vietnam can continue the program successfully.

U.S. Staffing:

World Rehabilitation Fund contract personnel were provided for this project.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Rural Water Development

Project No. : 730-12-521-359

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide potable water supplies to people not served by urban water systems. Provision of safe water for refugee camps and civilian hospitals has been given high priority. U.S. and third-country technicians are provided to assist the Vietnamese Directorate of Water Supply (DWS) to augment the staff presently depleted by military requirements.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$893,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

More difficult security conditions following the TET offensive slowed work on this project, but since its initiation in FY 1967 facilities capable of supplying potable water to 1.6 million people have been completed.

Facilities completed in FY 1969 provided water to an estimated 140,000 people. Sixty-two deep wells were completed compared to 39 drilled the previous year. During FY 1969, about 125 DWS personnel received on-the-job training.

U.S. Staffing:

Twelve AID direct-hire employees were provided: three engineers, a maintenance advisor and eight well drillers.

VIETNAM ..
Project Name: Saigon Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 730-12-521-358
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Through technical advice, management training and commodity assistance, AID has helped the Saigon Metropolitan Water Office (SMWO) progress toward the goals of this project which are: to provide the urban population of Saigon with an adequate, potable water system for the next ten years, and to assist SMWO to become a self-sustaining water utility.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1,806 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In calendar year 1968, 65 million gallons of treated water was delivered daily to the Saigon area, an increase of 10 million gallons daily over that delivered in 1967. Water rates per cubic meter have been nearly doubled, and many administrative management improvements recommended by the U.S. contractor, Commonwealth Services, Inc., have been instituted by SMWO.

Commodity financing was extended through FY 1969, but was limited to repair of war damage, replacing deteriorating pipes, and providing emergency extensions to refugee resettlement areas and low-cost housing.

U.S. Staffing:

Three AID direct-hire engineers were provided.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Saigon Water and Sewerage
Project No. : 730-12-521-358
Contract No.: Vietnam 8730-3195
Contractor : Adrian Wilson Associates and
James Montgomery Engineering Services
Began : FY 1970
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this contract is to provide supervision of construction services to assist the Saigon Metropolitan Water Office to implement an accelerated program for expansion of the Saigon water distribution system.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$500,000 were obligated for this contract.

Progress:

The funds were obligated late in FY 1969 but the contract was not awarded until February 5, 1970. Therefore, there is no progress to be reported for FY 1969.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Provincial City Water Supply

Project No. : 730-12-521-386

Began : Fiscal Year 1967

Estimated Termination Date: June 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project's basic aim was to furnish potable water to some 50 provincial cities designated by the Hydrotechnic Corporation in its 1960 "Report on Rural-Urban Water Supply Development." The influx of civilian refugees into many of these communities caused existing systems to be greatly overtaxed.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$1.151 million were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The goal of upgrading 17 water systems of the 50 communities was set for FY 1969. Ten of these systems remain to be completed with commodity support that is on order. Funds were obligated to relieve extreme water shortages in the cities of Danang and Nha Trang, by assisting with development of interim water systems. AID financing for this form of assistance was terminated at the end of FY 1969.

U.S. Staffing:

One direct-hire civil engineer served with this project. Monitoring and advisory services were performed by AID technicians carried under projects 730-12-521-359, Rural Water Development and 730-11-995-380, Engineering Technical Support.

VIETNAM

Project Name: National Water Loan Fund

Project No. : 730-12-521-398

Began : Fiscal Year 1969

Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to help the GVN establish a long-range institution building approach to the development of potable water systems in Vietnam, centered on self-sustaining development and establishment of responsible local water authorities. The objective of the project is to assist the Ministry of Public Works, Communications and Transportation through the Directorate of Water Supply (DWS) to establish the framework for the expansion of the national water program through the provision of technical and financial resources.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$1.0 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Funds were obligated for the National Water Loan Fund (NWLF) late in FY 1969, matched by an equivalent GVN commitment in piasters.

The GVN has established an initial organizational plan to carry out the functions of the NWLF, which will lend funds to water authorities of urban communities to develop their own water systems. Repayments will create a revolving fund which eventually will make it possible for NWLF to finance loans from its own resources.

U.S. Staffing:

Advisory services were provided by USAID's office of Capital Assistance and Engineering.

VIETNAM

Project Name: Water Distribution System
Project No. : 730-22-520-278
Loan No. : 730-A-005
Authorized : January 30, 1959
Signed : November 2, 1960

Objectives and Description:

This loan covered the foreign exchange costs of engineering and construction supervision, materials and equipment to improve and expand the water supply for the Saigon metropolitan area. Construction involved an intake structure, pumping station, treatment plant, transmission mains, and the modernization of the distribution network.

AID Financing:

As of June 30, 1969, \$17,458,000 (99.8%) of the loan amounting to \$17,500,000 had been disbursed.

Progress:

The physical project financed by this loan is complete. Payments of principal and interest are current.

Non-Health Projects with Significant Health Components

In FY 1969 the USAID program in Vietnam included seven projects which were non-health coded but which contained elements addressed to health needs. These were as follows:

- 1- Refugee Relief and Social Welfare, 730-11-822-307. This project was established in 1966 to assist the Ministry of Health, Social Welfare and Relief improve the care and opportunity for rehabilitation of civilian victims of the war. During FY 1969 there was an average of 1,250,000 in- and out-of-camp refugees. Assistance in the resettlement and re-establishment of refugees and other war victims included training of hamlet health workers and establishing refugee hamlet dispensaries.
- 2- Support of Revolutionary Development, 730-11-995-332. Assistance to the Ministry of Revolutionary Development, given through this project, is to help carry out developmental activities in rural Vietnam which enhance the pacification effort. In FY 1969, emphasis was shifted from strictly government-sponsored activities to those designed to encourage active participation of the local people in deciding for themselves what is to be done to improve their lives. Two distinct programs were initiated: the Village Self-Development Program and Province Development. In the former, local village governments were granted real autonomy in the operation and fiscal management of their own local development projects. Province Development is designed to permit Province Pacification and Development Councils flexibility in the selection of larger scale development projects that are beyond the scope of Village Self-Development. These are based on specific requirements of the province plan rather than on a national formula as in the past. One of the three priority areas of the Province Development Program is the extension of basic

public services, including the provision of additional village and district health facilities.

- 3- Youth Affairs, 730-11-825-336. This project provides AID Youth Affairs Advisors to the Directorate of Youth, Government of Vietnam (GVN), six in Saigon and one in each of the four Regions. It is designed to provide advisory support to the GVN in its endeavor to involve both rural and urban Vietnamese youth in the nation building process. Youth organizations are encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of civic development projects, emergency-aid activities, and the self-defense program. Student groups have developed health-related programs such as sanitation campaigns, recreational opportunities, and have dispatched medical students to the provinces.
- 4- Village and Local Development, 730-11-810-388. This project has been introduced as a pilot demonstration technique in five provinces. If successful, it will be expanded at the end of FY 1970 to the rest of the country. The objectives are to achieve broad-based participation in their own affairs by pilot-province villagers; to strengthen the structure and functioning of their local administration; and to increase interaction between pilot-province local and national-government representatives and organizations. As of June 30, 1969, 41 villages in the five provinces were involved in the VLD technique which is basically fact finding, problem identification, and problem solving. Typical health-related projects included construction of health and maternity clinics, development of health and nursing services, plague control activities.

- 5- Saigon Metropolitan Area Development, 730-11-995-370. Through technical and material support, USAID/Vietnam is assisting the Saigon municipal government to alleviate the city's most urgent war-induced problems. Administrative improvements to expedite service, improvements in fire protection and traffic control, and expansion of self-help and community action programs are the major target areas. Improvement of community services and facilities such as drainage, garbage collection and day-care nurseries are examples of health-related project activities.
- 6- Public Works General Support, 730-11-995-380. Extensive backstopping for USAID project activities in the field involving engineering and construction is necessitated by the diversity and magnitude of project construction and by the severe shortage of GVN engineer personnel. This activity provides U.S. engineers, augmented by third country national engineer personnel, to monitor construction projects from design to completion. Schools, hospitals, bridges, drainage systems and refugee housing are examples of construction projects monitored.
- 7- Statistical Services, 730-11-780-341. The objectives of this project are to increase the efficiency and expertise of key GVN agencies in the fields of statistical reporting, machine accounting and electronic data processing, and to provide USAID and GVN with priority statistical data which is needed to maintain a stable economy and to make sound decisions in areas in which action is needed. Vital and health statistics, hospital and demographic data are some of the essential elements for national development planning.

NON-REGIONAL HEALTH, POPULATION AND NUTRITION ACTIVITIES

In addition to country and regional health, population and nutrition projects, AID undertakes non-regional projects to support field programs. Further, under Title II, Section 103, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, AID provides funds to support American-sponsored schools and hospitals abroad. Other components of the AID health, population and nutrition programs, not previously described in the report, are the AID/W domestic program support services and the technical consultation and support services of the PHS and other Federal agencies. These segments of the program are described in the continuation of this section of the report.

Summary of Program Implementation

In FY 1969 AID obligated \$88.440 million for non-regional activities. Of the total, \$33.223 million (37.57%) was obligated for support to American-Sponsored Schools and Hospitals Abroad and to non-regional health, population, and nutrition projects. The FY 1969 AID support for American-Sponsored Schools and Hospitals Abroad amounted to \$15 million. Of this total, \$8.270 million (54.77%) was obligated for three programs as follows: \$6.690 million for the Medical School, American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; \$1.5 million for Project HOPE; and \$80,000 for the American Hospital at Istanbul. FY 1969 AID obligations for non-regional health, population and nutrition projects amounted to \$24.953 million (34.02%) of total funds obligated for non-regional projects.

The amount of funds obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition activities and their percentage of the total AID obligation for non-regional activities were as follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Health, Population & Nutrition</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>Percentage for Health, Population & Nutrition</u>
Total	\$88,440	\$33,223	37.57
American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	15,100	8,270	54.77
Non-regional Projects	73,340	24,953	34.02

The percentage of the total obligated for health, population and nutrition projects were as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>% of Total</u>
Total	\$24,953	
Health	2,726	10.92
Population	21,330	85.48
Nutrition	897	3.69

There were 85 active non-regional health, population and nutrition projects in FY 1969. Twenty-seven were initiated during the fiscal year and 58 were a continuation of projects initiated in prior years. The distribution by activity was as follows:

<u>Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number Initiated FY 1969</u>	<u>Number Initiated Prior Years</u>
Total	85	27	58
Health	20	3	17 ^{1/}
Population	43	17	26 ^{1/}
Nutrition	22	7	15 ^{1/}

^{1/} Ten health projects, 14 population projects and 8 nutrition projects initiated in prior years required an FY 1969 obligation of funds.

The 85 projects were implemented in a variety of ways. Many were contracts or grants to U.S. institutions, U.S. and international organizations, and U.S. private industry. Others were implemented by AID or for AID through a PASA with another U.S. Government agency.

Method of implementation for the 85 projects was as follows:

<u>Method of Implementation</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Nutrition</u>
Total	85	20	43	22
Contracts and grants	63	13	35	15
PASA's				
PHS	11	6	3	2
Bureau of Census	3	-	3	-
USDA	1	-	-	1
AID/W	7	1	2	4

The amount of funds required for the new and continuing projects in health, population, and nutrition, by method of implementation and percentage for each, are shown on Table 17 on page 342.

The 13 non-regional health projects for which FY 1969 funds were required were distributed as follows:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Amount</u> (thousands of dollars)	<u>% of Total</u>
Total	\$2,726	
Environmental Health	116	4.25
Health Services and Facilities	360	13.22
Malaria Eradication	2,188	80.26
Other Disease Control	62	2.27

AID/Washington Support Staff

Forty-five staff members were assigned to AID offices, which included the Health, Population and Nutrition Services, Office of the War on

Hunger and to the five Regional Bureaus. Of the total, 39 were AID direct-hire and six were on detail from the PHS. The health disciplines and specialities represented are included in the table on page 340.

Public Health Service

Under a general agreement between AID and DHEW, the Public Health Service provides a variety of services for AID. Among these is the provision of technical consultation and support in selected program areas and professional health disciplines. Annually there is an agreement on the types and amounts of services to be provided and the amount of AID funds to be available for these purposes. In FY 1969, six agencies of the Public Health Service provided technical consultation and support service functions for AID. These were:

1. Foreign Students' Education Branch, Educational Services, Bureau of Health Professions Education and Manpower Training, National Institutes of Health. Services performed for AID by the staff of this Branch in FY 1969 included the programming of training for 89 AID long-term and 89 AID short-term participants. In addition, services were performed for 144 AID long-term and 21 AID short-term participants whose programs continued from the previous year. Services for the participants included: briefing and assisting faculty members and other officials of the training institutions in which the participants were placed; planning and arranging orientation programs for the participants; counseling the participants and conferring with faculty advisors throughout the training period; and planning and organizing supplemental seminars and short courses for many

of the participants. Efforts to identify new training resources and to stimulate broader interest in the training of foreign nationals were continued by all staff of the Branch. The most significant trend developing during FY 1969 was the emphasis on training in family planning for which programs were arranged for 21 participants.

2. Nutrition Program, Regional Medical Programs Services, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Under the TC&S agreement with AID, the Nutrition Program provides general technical advice on nutrition problems and programs, reviews nutrition research proposals for various AID offices, prepares draft position papers, briefing documents on specific countries or problems, and other special reports; edits and prepares for publication educational handbooks and proceedings of international conferences; arranges for analysis of food samples; recruits short-term nutrition consultants on request from AID/W and USAID's; maintains up-to-date information files on agriculture, nutritional, and general health situation in developing countries, and on overseas nutrition-related activities of the international organizations and private foundations; distributes reprints and publications; and organizes international conferences on nutrition.

3. National Library of Medicine. In response to requests from AID Mission personnel, researchers, physicians, and librarians in AID-assisted countries, the Library staff performed demand searches on a wide variety of medical subjects utilizing its computer-based MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) capability. Reference questions not suitable

for computer search were answered by skilled reference librarians using traditional techniques. In addition, photo-copies of journal articles were provided upon request. During FY 1969, the Library intensified its efforts to identify, locate and procure all literature in the medical and related sciences published in AID-assisted countries and in acquiring publications published elsewhere that bear specifically on the health problems of these countries. The subject coverage ranges through all elements of health, both research and practice, and covers broad topics such as nutrition, population and communicable diseases.

4. Office of International Health, Office of the Secretary. This office serves as the focal point for the international activities of PHS. The professional and administrative staff members of this office, who were financed under the technical consultation and support budget, together with other professional and administrative staff of OIH provided a variety of services to the Regional Bureaus and the Office of War on Hunger. Support services included (1) assistance with development and evaluation of projects; (2) temporary duty assignments with USAID Missions overseas; and (3) recruitment and orientation of consultants for short-term AID assignments and of staff members for regular tours of duty in overseas positions. For each project undertaken by PHS for AID under a PASA, a member of the professional staff of OIH was responsible for assisting with the negotiations of the agreement or an amendment to it and for monitoring the implementation of the project to assure that it was carried out in accordance with terms set forth in the agreement.

A member of the OIH staff served as the Disaster Relief Coordinator for PHS and was responsible for maintaining liaison with the Disaster Relief Coordinator of AID. In FY 1969, PHS furnished 23 expert advisors for 6 countries where epidemics and famines were classified as disasters.

5. Office of Personnel. This Office performed numerous personnel functions relating to the selection and detail of Public Health Service personnel to AID and the placement of those who returned for service within PHS after completing one or more tours of duty with AID.

6. National Communicable Disease Center, Health Services and Mental Health Administration. For several years the Epidemiology Branch has provided consultation and assistance to AID on diverse infectious disease problems and vaccinations programs through field studies and surveillance of specific diseases of particular interest to AID. The funds provided by AID cover expenses which pertain to developing and improving the overall competence of the Branch in activities of particular concern to AID and in carrying out activities that support AID field programs.

Social and Rehabilitation Service. The Social and Rehabilitation Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provided technical consultation and support service to AID in maternal and child health.

The technical consultation and support services described in the preceding pages were provided to AID by 34 PHS and 3 SRS staff members. The health disciplines and specialities are included in the table on page 340.

U.S. Based Support Staff

In addition to the 82 AID/Washington and PHS and SRS Technical Consultation and Support staff, there were 78 U.S. based PHS staff who provided support services for: a) the Smallpox Eradication - Measles Control and the Liberia Medical Center PASA projects of the Africa Bureau; b) the Family Planning Education and Communications and the Bolivia Self Help Community Water Supply PASA projects of the Latin American Bureau; and c) four non-regional PASA projects, Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change, Criteria and Guidelines for AID Community Water Supply Programs, Malaria Eradication, and Malaria Eradication Research.

The health disciplines and specialities of all U.S. based support staff were as follows:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>PHS</u>	<u>Other</u>
Total	160	39	118	3
Physicians	27	5	21	1
Public Health Advisors (non medical)	3	2	1	-
Nurse Advisors	5	-	5	-
Engineers, Sanitary and others	7	2	5	-
Health Education Advisors	4	-	4	-
Communication & Information Personnel	6	3	3	-
Scientists (Epidemiologists, Biologists, Virologists, etc.)	6	-	6	-
Chemists and Chemical Engineers	5	-	5	-
Malaria Advisors	13	1	12	-
Nutrition Advisors	4	3	-	1
Program Officers (Population, Training, etc.)	31	17	13	1
Demographic & Statistical Personnel	9	5	4	-
Laboratory Personnel	11	-	11	-
Administrative Personnel	26	1	25	-
Librarians	3	-	3	-

The names and positions of the above staff are listed in the section which begins on page 455.

Table 17 Amounts of funds obligated for non-regional health, population and nutrition projects by method of implementation and percentage for each, FY 1969

Method of Implementation	Total	Health	% for Health	Population	% for Population	Nutrition	% for Nutrition
Total	\$24,953	\$2,726	10.92	\$21,330	85.48	\$897	3.60
Contracts and Grants	18,956	810	4.21	17,784	93.82	362	1.97
PASAs	4,219 ^{1/}	1,912	45.31	2,107	49.95	200	4.74
AID/W	1,778	4	0.22	1,439	80.94	335	18.84

^{1/} Includes PASAs as follows:

Bureau of Census, \$551,000 for 2 population projects;
 US Department of Agriculture \$105,000 for a nutrition project; and
 US Public Health Service \$1.912 million for 5 health projects,
 \$1.556 million for 3 population projects and \$95,000 for a nutrition project.

Health Projects

Non-Regional
FY 1969

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-11-590-905	Technical Information Services - Health	-	\$ 4,000
931-11-590-212	Medical Education - Health Manpower	csd-1171	-
931-17-590-455	Inter-American Investigation of Mortality in Infancy and Childhood	csd-1431	311,000
931-17-590-024	The Measure of Social and Economic Develop- ment in Tunisia	csd-297	-
931-11-540-211	Consultation Services in Hospital Administration	csd-276	45,000
931-17-530-429	Functional Analysis of Health Center Activities in Developing Countries	csd-832	-
931-11-510-861	Development and Evaluation Measures to Reduce Food Waste Caused by Intestinal Disease	csd-2489	56,000
915-11-120-037	Training, Engineering, Management of Water Supply Systems	csd-1120	-
931-11-521-204	International Program in Sanitary Engineering Design	csd-1888	65,000
931-17-520-454	Research Project for Developing an Improved Hand Water Pump	csd-2174	-
931-17-520-507	Development of Methodology for the Determination of Design Capacities of Small Water Supplies	csd-2494	39,935

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-17-510-513	Investigation of Schistosomiasis	csd-2487	\$ 5,961
931-11-521-772	Development of a Manual on the Criteria and Guidelines for AID Community Water Supply Programs	TCR 3-67	11,000
931-11-521-776	Training, Ground Water Development Courses	csd-1193	-
931-17-511-033	Malaria Eradication Research	RA(HA) 7-00	497,000
931-17-511-453	Malaria Immunity and Vaccination	csd-1432	287,000
931-17-511-474	Central America Malaria Research Station	RA(HA) 2-67	417,000
931-17-511-485	Serological Diagnosis - Malaria	RA(HA) 5-68	66,000
931-11-510-823	Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine Reserve	WOH(HA) 12-68	-
931-11-511-763	Malaria Eradication Program	TCR(HA) 2-66	921,000
			\$ 2,725,961

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Technical Information
Services - Health
Project No. : 931-11-590-905
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Continuing

Objectives and Description:

This project provides health technical information to field technicians and their counterparts on a world-wide basis. USAID Missions receive on a continuing basis technical literature on a wide range of interests in the health area. Individual USAID requests for information are answered with publications which are purchased if necessary. Review copies of new publications considered significant in the health field are provided to all Missions.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$4,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Textbooks, manuals, references, etc., have been purchased and distributed to 25 countries and to approximately 250 employees and counterparts overseas. Key publications used in A.I.D. programs overseas, as well as for employee orientation have been developed. The reprinting program has kept useful publications in print.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Medical Education-Health
Manpower
Project No. : 931-11-590-212
Contract No.: csd 1171
Began : June 1, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: May 31, 1969
Contractor : American Association of Medical Colleges

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide skilled medical manpower, consultation in support of AID development of medical and paramedical manpower needs for its overseas programs, and to assist in devising programs for the training of foreign students in the U.S., as well as to provide information to AID for determining training needs. The contract with the American Association of Medical Colleges provides for three major activities:

1. Serves as AID consultant in fostering cooperation among medical schools in LDC's and the U.S. through ongoing regional medical school associations.
2. Provides up-to-date information to AID on programs conducted in the U.S. medical schools for foreign students or training students for work in their own countries.
3. Conducts international seminars on medical education and population changes; advises on developing curricula within overseas medical education institutions.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The contractor has completed and updated a roster of available U.S. physicians for overseas duty (utilized by A.I.D. Bureaus); published a complete study of international programs of U.S. medical schools for use of AID; conducted an international institute on medical education and family planning attended by 30 foreign medical and health officials; conducted studies of African medical schools; assisted in organizing regional medical associations in LA, NESAC, and AFR; conducted orientation for top level foreign health ministry officials. An Institute on Medical Education and Family Planning was convened in Washington, D.C., March 23-26, 1969 under the auspices of the AAMC. The 274 participants included representatives from 83 U.S. medical schools and 12 schools of Public Health and 30 international guests from 25 countries. The proceedings of the Institute were published as a special issue of the Journal of Medical Education and copies were sent to USAID and host country professional staffs.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Inter-American Investigation
of Mortality in Infancy and
Childhood
Project No. : 931-17-590-455
Contract No.: csd 1431
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1971
Contractor : Pan American Health Organization

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project, undertaken through a contract with the Pan American Health Organization, is to obtain accurate and comparable death rates of infancy and early childhood, taking into account nutritional, sociological and environmental factors, for several selected areas throughout the Americas. Twelve university medical centers and national and local health authorities are collaborating in these investigations which are to be conducted in 13 study areas in eight Latin American countries. All available sources of information are utilized to obtain as complete an enumeration as possible of all births and deaths. Investigations of causes of deaths include interviews in homes, hospitals, clinics, and with physicians, along with extraction of pertinent data from medical records. Comparable data are obtained from a control group of surviving children.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$311,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A total of 192 field personnel in 13 different study areas of

eight Latin American countries have been recruited and trained. Data collection, beginning in the first study area during June 1968, is scheduled to be completed in the last study area by October 1971. Preliminary results indicate an unexpectedly high incidence of malnutrition, congenital malformations, and measles.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: The Measure of Social and Economic
Development in Tunisia
Project No. : 931-17-590-024
Contract No.: csd-297
Contractor : Harvard University
Began : June 28, 1963
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Since July 1963, a team of Harvard University investigators have been conducting collaborative studies in Tunis and several rural areas in Tunisia. These investigations are aimed at developing more reliable indicators of health and educational status, and economic and social advancement in developing countries, and to test both traditional and new hypotheses bearing on the inter-relationships of alterations observed in these important variables. Field observations and studies were to have been concluded in August 1968.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A preliminary report on the results of the study has been submitted to AID. A final report is under preparation.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Consultation Services in
Hospital Administration
Project No. : 931-11-540-211
Contract No.: csd 276
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: May 31, 1970
Contractor: American Hospital Association

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to provide technical assistance to AID in the solution of problems and evaluation of hospital design, hospital and medical care equipment; advise LDC's on hospital administration and operation; collect and provide surplus hospital equipment to hospitals abroad. Training programs are conducted for hospital planning, equipment requirements and administration through seminars, demonstrations and conferences. These services are provided to AID through a contract with the American Hospital Association. This project supports a Washington representative of the AHA and has been a continuing technical resource utilized full time by AID.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$45,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Contractor has conducted surveys and made evaluations of 12 AID assisted hospitals abroad and Ship HOPE; provided technical consultation on large numbers of inquiries to AID on hospital designs, technical requirements for equipment and administration of medical care; conducted regional hospital conferences in Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Panama and Brazil; provided surplus hospital equipment to many LDC's; organized and participated in teams to evaluate U.S.-aided medical care facilities on request of Regional Bureaus.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH.
Project Name: Functional Analysis of Health
Center Activities in Developing
Countries
Project No. : 931-17-530-429
Contract No.: (csd 832
Began : June 24, 1965
Estimated Termination Date: June 23, 1970
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University

Objectives and Description:

Since June 1965, the Division of International Health, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health has been conducting studies in Turkey and India to develop and field test a systems analysis method for designing health services which will meet both the needs and expectations of communities in less developed countries. Research has been undertaken at two sites in India; Bangalore and Narangwal, and one site in Eastern Turkey. Data on illnesses and treatment are obtained regularly from families in communities served by each of the three health centers. In addition, functions of health center staff are being studied.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Staff was recruited and assigned to the field. Local employees were trained. Collection of data in the field was to have been completed in all areas by August 1969. Future activities are dependent upon the outcome of this study.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Development and Evaluation of Measures
to Reduce Food Waste Caused by
Intestinal Disease
Project No. : 931-11-510-861
Contract No.: csd 2489
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1970
Contractor : University of North Carolina

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to develop a technically and economically sound plan for the limitation of food waste caused by intestinal disease. The initial portion of the project will include the survey, analysis and summarization of pertinent information and data to be found within existing knowledge. On the basis of this review of past experience, the project will determine the technical areas in which additional information is necessary and to prepare a plan of action for one or more selected pilot programs which will provide this additional data and information.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$56,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The contract was signed June 30, 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Training, Engineering, Management
of Water Supply Systems
Project No. : 915-11-120-037
Contract No.: cds-1120
Began : June 13, 1961
Estimated Termination Date: October 30, 1969
Contractor : University of Akron

Objectives and Description:

Training courses in Engineering Management of water supply systems are being provided for nationals of cooperating countries through academic and applied training programs at the University of Akron and at appropriate water utilities and associated industries. Three courses per year of approximately three months duration have been conducted each year. Additional training activities of limited duration in the field of water utilities management and related subjects have been conducted from time to time as agreed upon between AID and the Contractor.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Fifteenth Course of Engineering Management of Water Supply Systems was held at the University of Akron from June 16-August 29, 1969. Twelve (12) participants from eight countries attended the course. A grand total of 119 participants from 39 different countries, including two AID technicians, have attended the 15 courses conducted under this contract.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: International Program in
Sanitary Engineering Design
Project No. : 931-11-521-204
Contract No.: csd 1888
Began : March 15, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: March 14, 1971
Contractor : University of North Carolina

Objectives and Description:

In March 1968 a contract was negotiated with the University of North Carolina covering the development of regional resources, including the development of institutions for the education of sanitary engineers and for the conduct of research in water supply and sanitation. A variety of services have been performed under five separate Task Orders, all of which have been completed. In FY 1969, however, Task Order No. 6 was negotiated which is to provide academic training in sanitary engineering especially directed toward the problems of the developing countries followed by meaningful work experience with selected U.S. consulting firms. The training consists of a semester of intensive academic work at the University of North Carolina, a month on-job training in a U.S. water or sewerage facility and six months supervised work experience in the office of a carefully selected U.S. consulting firm.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$65,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

This is a continuation of training activities carried on at the University. Sixty-eight participants from 31 developing countries have been trained in this special course since January 1963. By the end of FY 1969, sixteen participants had been accepted for the course starting in September 1969 and additional applications were expected before the start of the course.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Research Project for Developing
An Improved Hand Water Pump
Project No. : 931-17-520-454
Contract No.: csd 2174
Began : Fiscal Year 1966
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970
Contractor : Battelle Memorial Institute

Objectives and Description:

A contract with Battelle Memorial Institute for the purpose of producing plans for a rugged, dependable hand water pump to be manufactured at a reasonable cost in developing countries has been completed. A new contract was entered into for further research and field evaluation studies in FY 1968.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for the project.

Progress:

A low cost, easy to maintain version of the once-common hand water pump has been designed by the Contractor for manufacture and use in developing countries. The new pump is designed to last under rigorous operating conditions, to be easily maintained with simple tools and by unskilled labor, to require minimal investment for manufacture, and to be adaptable to both deep and shallow wells. In addition to developing the design, the research team devised a plan for manufacturing the pump in the less developed countries in small foundries with very few power tools. Research is continuing in an effort to develop simpler methods of insuring cylinder smoothness, find substitutes for the leather used in cups and to evaluate designs for improved valves.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of Methodology for the
Determination of Design Capacities of
Small Water Supplies
Project No. : 931-17-520-507
Contract No.: csd 2494
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971
Contractor : University of North Carolina

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this research activity is to develop methodology for determining the capacity of water supply systems based on consumer demand and period for which the facility is designed. The contractor will conduct field studies in Guatemala in regard to the quantities of water consumed by households in small communities, various environmental, social and economic factors which may influence the amount of water used. These data will be analyzed and determinations made of the relative effect of these factors on water consumption. Methods of forecasting small community population growth and the determination of design periods for water facilities will be examined. This project is a continuation of work completed under Task Order No. 4 of contract No. csd 1888.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$39,935 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This contract was signed on June 30, 1969 and therefore, there is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Investigation of Schistosomiasis
Project No. : 931-17-510-513
Contract No.: csd 2487
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: March 31, 1970
Contractor : University of North Carolina

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to prepare a summary of the present status of the engineering aspects of schistosomiasis control and determine areas where further research and investigation are desirable. The University of North Carolina under contract to AID will review the pertinent literature and prepare an annotated bibliography of the subject and identify areas where further research is indicated.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$5,961 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was signed June 30, 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of a Manual on the Criteria
and Guidelines for AID Community Water
Supply Programs
Project No. : 931-11-521-772
PASA No. : TCR 3-67
Began : FY 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

The U.S. Public Health Service, through a PASA, provided the services of teams of experts to develop a manual on Criteria and Guidelines for AID Community Water Supply Programs. The project was initiated with FY 1967 funds. Following a series of evaluations as a result of examination of available information in AID and elsewhere, including field visits to the developing countries, the manual was in the process of being finalized for publication during FY 1969.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$11,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The manual was completed in draft form in FY 1969 and was scheduled for publication in FY 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Services, WOH
Project Name: Training, Ground Water
Development Courses
Project No. : 931-11-521-776
Contract No.: csd 1193
Began : Fiscal Year 1959
Estimated Termination Date: January 30, 1970
Contractor : University of Minnesota

Objectives and Description:

At the request of the International Cooperation Administration, predecessor to AID, the Division of Environmental Health of the School of Public Health at the University of Minnesota established a special summer course for foreign participants and for U.S. technicians that would include scientific and technical instruction plus practical well drilling and well development experience. The School developed a 10-week summer course designed particularly for the needs of engineers and geologists from the developing countries but also suitable for other professional persons seeking training in the area of ground water development. The first course was offered in 1959.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Since the inception of this program in 1959, the course has been offered each summer except 1963. A total of 289 students from 61 countries have been enrolled in these courses at the University of Minnesota. In addition to the summer courses which have been conducted at the University, the School has, under its contract with AID, operated four overseas courses. The first two overseas courses were given at Bogota, Colombia, in 1963 and 1964 in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the National

University of Colombia. The latter two courses were conducted in 1967 and 1968 in Ankara, Turkey, in collaboration with the State Hydraulic Works and the Middle East Technical University.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Research
Project No. : 931-17-511-033
PASA No. : RA (HA) 7-00
Began : FY 1963
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is implemented through a PASA with the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service. Specifically, the development of new or improved methods, materials and equipment for use in the malaria eradication program is the goal of this project.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$497,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The project continued along the general lines of the preceding year. There were a series of research and development activities falling into three major categories: chemical investigations, application equipment and package investigations, and biological investigations. Experimentation was done at both laboratory and field levels, the latter involving studies in tropical areas in cooperation with national and international agencies. Among the activities may be mentioned:

1. Surveillance of DDT powder for warranty compliance resulted in 78 failures to meet the minimum suspensibility requirement out of 2269 samples tested. This was about half the failure of the previous year and most occurred in samples from companies producing the smallest fraction of the total purchased.

2. Further improvements were made in the micro and macro analytical methods for determination of pesticides.
3. Alternate insecticides to DDT were studied, including p, p' - DDT, 90% WDP and improved formulations of organo-phosphorous compounds.
4. Specifications were finalized for nozzle tips using an improved stainless steel alloy. These tips provide about four times the life-span of those used before.
5. Evaluation of the disc flow regulator for hand sprayers continued and may lead to recommendations for field use in the near future.

U.S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for three entomologists, four chemists, one scientist, two engineers, one biologist, five biological laboratory technicians, and twenty-three employees serving as aides, insectary workers, clerks, stenographers, and laborers.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Immunity and Vaccination
Project No. : 931-17-511-453
Contract No.: csd-1432
Contractor : University of Illinois
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is located in the Department of Zoology, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. The purpose is to develop a vaccine to be used against human malaria. Basic investigations are conducted with rodent malaria, mosquito carriers, and rodent hosts such as mice and rabbits. As promising leads are established, they are extended into studies of primate malaria using monkey hosts. Two major approaches are employed in immunization: 1) production of anti-malaria vaccine from malaria parasite material and 2) production of anti-mosquito vaccine from extracts of mosquito tissues.

AID Financing:

Grant funds amounting to \$287,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Staff, experimental animals and laboratory facilities have been organized effectively and the project is making good progress. Positive results have been obtained in both lines of research with rodent malaria, experiments having demonstrated immunizing effects of anti-malaria and anti-mosquito vaccines. With the encouraging results being obtained with rodent malaria, an acceleration of transfer into primate malaria now seems possible. This is proposed using the owl monkey which is capable of being infected with human malaria.

NON-RÉGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Central America Malaria Research Station
Project No. : 931-17-511-474
PASA No. : RA (HA) 2-67
Began : March 1, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project is being implemented through a PASA with the Communicable Disease Center of the Public Health Service to establish a research station in a tropical area with a variety of special problems in malaria eradication; and to define the problems and to develop practical solutions through new, improved or combined methods. The project is located in San Salvador, El Salvador and provides for work in any of the Central American Countries. Where malaria transmission is not interrupted by standard operations of house-spraying and treatment of cases, field investigations are conducted to determine and correct the causes of failure. Studies are made of all factors in the association of man, mosquito and malaria parasite in the problem areas, and field trials are made of alternative control methods.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$417,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

A well-equipped base of operations has been established in buildings provided by the Government of El Salvador. Equipping and staffing were not completed until late in FY 1968. Investigations thus far are in early phases, including studies of drug combinations and administration,

nature of local malaria strains, mosquito habits and susceptibility to control, new insecticidal materials and control methods; and ways to improve public cooperation. Annual work plans are prepared in close coordination with the Pan American Health Organization and the six national malaria eradication programs in the region.

U.S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for the following personnel: one director (malarialogist), one health educator, three entomologists, one medical technician, one chemist, one biologist, and one administrative officer.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Serological Diagnosis - Malaria
Project No. : 931-17-511-485
PASA No. : RA(HA) 5-68
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project, which is implemented through a PASA with the USPHS, is to develop simple, rapid accurate methods for serologic diagnosis of malaria for use in the worldwide malaria eradication program and to make possible more thorough screening of human populations for the occurrence of malaria. Investigations are carried out to evaluate and to develop various serologic tests for malaria which could replace in whole or part the more difficult and time-consuming procedures of microscopic examination of blood cells for malaria parasites. A sub-contract by NCDC with Aerojet-General Corporation, El Monte, California, provides for adapting existing automated instrument systems to serologic diagnosis of malaria.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$66,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Progress has been made in evaluating and enhancing the sensitivity and specificity of the serologic tests. Cooperative field work with national malaria eradication programs and defense forces in several countries has produced large quantities of blood samples and enabled trials to be made of sampling methods. Human malaria strains have been established in the owl monkey for laboratory experimentation. The sub-contract for automation

of tests will begin and be completed in FY 1970.

U.S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for one medical officer, one parasitologist and three technicians.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Epidemic Smallpox Vaccine Reserve
Project No. : 931-11-510-823
PASA No. : WOH(HA) 12-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

The objective of this project is to establish a reserve of freeze-dried smallpox vaccine suitable for jet injection use in the prevention of the epidemic spread of smallpox, primarily in countries which have organized a national immunization program. The U.S. Public Health Service established a vaccine reserve to meet emergency requirements for jet injectable smallpox vaccine in countries other than those participating in the AID supported West Africa program. This reserve is not intended to meet routine smallpox vaccine needs for country program operations but to meet situations which may unexpectedly require the immediate availability of vaccine for epidemic control by jet injection mass vaccination.

AID Financing:

There were no FY 1969 grant funds obligated for this project.

Progress:

A total of 2,200,000 doses were provided in FY 1969 as follows:
2,000,000 doses to Indonesia and 200,000 doses to Afghanistan.

U.S. Staffing:

None.

NON-REGIONAL: Health Service, WOH
Project Name: Malaria Eradication Program Headquarters Staff
Project No. : 931-11-511-763
PASA No. : TCR(HA) 2-66
Began : FY 1967
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through this PASA, PHS administers the malaria eradication program which AID is supporting in 18 countries. The PASA provides a broad scope of responsibilities for PHS in policy recommendations, program planning and implementation, training, research program evaluation and relationships with other agencies.

A full-time headquarters staff located at the National Communicable Disease Center, Atlanta, Georgia, provides direction, evaluation, coordination and technical backstopping to the overseas programs and research projects.

AID Financing:

Grant funds totaling \$921,000 were obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Two Regional Malaria offices were established. The office in New Delhi serves Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Nepal, and Pakistan. The office in Manila serves the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The headquarters staff has contributed efficiency and savings in handling the large logistical requirements of overseas programs and has provided periodic evaluation to all programs with improvement to operations. Training courses have graduated many participants.

U.S. Staffing:

The PASA provided for the following staff: a chief, an assistant chief, an advisor, a visiting scientist, a writer-editor, a program management officer, 2 administrative officers, a program analyst, a personnel assistant, a travel assistant, a financial accounting assistant, 2 regional malaria advisors, 2 research scientists, 5 field program officers, a biostatistician, a statistician and 3 training officers.

Population Projects

Non-Regional
FY 1969

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-11-570-813	Population Dynamics Unit	csd-841	-
915-11-570-038	Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of Population Change	IT-1-68	40,000
931-11-570-822	Family Planning Studies Unit	csd-1439	-
931-11-580-815	Evaluation of Family Planning	csd-1185	-
931-11-570-802	Demographic Methods Handbook	WOH(CA) 7-67	-
931-17-580-478	Research on Family Planning	csd-1573	1,289,000
931-17-580-479	Evaluation Studies of an International Postpartum Family Planning Program	csd-1565	300,000
931-11-580-838	International Planned Parenthood Federation	csd-1837	4,000,000
931-13-580-807	Family Planning Services	csd-1870	2,500,000
931-13-570-818	Multivariate Factors Influencing Fertility	csd-2153	-
931-11-570-817	Rationale for Population Policies	csd-1925	40,000
931-11-570-810	Demographic Services	WOH(CA) 10-68	393,000
931-11-570-806	Cost Benefit Analysis of Pilot Family Planning Programs	csd-1884	6,000
931-13-580-812	Expansion of Postpartum Family Planning Program	csd-2155	750,000

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-11-570-827	Development Center Population Project	csd-2166	-
931-11-570-808	New Florencia Workshop	WOH(CA) 9-68	158,000
931-11-580-809	International Training Seminar in Communications Aspects in Family Planning	csd-1914	-
931-11-570-002	Population Information		13,000
901-11-570-016	Population/Economic Growth Analysis	csd-1936	24,000
931-17-570-824	Human Fertility Patterns	csd-2151	-
931-11-570-102	Institutional Grant to University of North Carolina	csd-1940	-
931-11-570-101	Institutional Grant to Johns Hopkins University	csd-1939	-
931-11-570-110	Institutional Grant to University of Michigan	csd-2171	-
931-17-580-493	Research for Development of Once a Month Birth Control Pill	csd-2169	-
931-11-570-861	Laboratories for Population Studies, Phase II	csd-2495	353,000
931-11-580-862	Conference on Social Work Responsibility Relating to Dynamics of Population and Family Planning	csd-2483	160,000
931-11-570-863	Programmatic Grant to Population Council	csd-2508	1,000,000
931-11-570-856	Improvement of Population Program and Policy Design	csd-2507	435,000
931-11-570-858	Situation Reports on Population Problems, Policies and Programs	csd-2515	405,000

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<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-11-580-855	Methodology for Evaluating Family Planning Programs	csd-2479	\$ 88,000
931-11-570-853	Accelerated Feedback for Family Planning Programs	WOH(HA) 7-69	6,000
931-11-580-842	Training in a System of Evaluation for Family Planning Improvement	csd-2251	175,000
931-11-570-839	International Union for Scientific Study of Population	csd-2258	10,000
931-11-580-820	Family Planning Education Through Adult Literacy Programs	csd-2456	53,000
931-11-570-850	World Assembly of Youth (WAY) Family Planning Conferences	csd-2271	55,000
931-17-570-496	The Epidemiology of Outcome of Pregnancy in Diverse Cultures in Selected Countries	csd-2246	194,000
931-17-570-497	Determinants of Family Planning Attitudes and Practices	csd-2478	106,000
931-17-580-512	Contraceptive Development: A Method to Prevent Pregnancy by Direct or Indirect Antiprogestational Activity	csd-2491	3,000,000
931-17-580-509	Research into the Corpus Luteum Function	RA(HA) 8-69	1,510,000
931-17-580-510	Utilization of Family Planning Services	csd-2512	262,000
931-17-580-498	Research on Reversible Sterilization	csd-2504	79,000
Un-numbered	U.N. Fund for Population		2,500,000
Un-numbered	AID/W and Other		1,426,000
			<u>\$ 22,330,000</u>

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Population Dynamics Unit
Project No. : 931-11-570-813
Contract No.: csd-841
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : June 15, 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1969

Objectives and Description:

This is a grant to Johns Hopkins University to establish an academic unit within the Division of International Health, with the objective of increasing the effectiveness of population and family planning programs through developing needed manpower in population and related disciplines; designing improved procedures for program implementation and assuring that consultants are available when needed.

AID Financing:

There were no new funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

During FY 1969 this grant served to increase teaching, research and consultative competence in three categories of activity: international health, population, and integration of health and population. Through a strengthened faculty, improved facilities and continued effort toward defined objectives, the following specific accomplishments were achieved:

- 1) The teaching program for MPH students was stabilized with the development of mimeographed readings to take the place of lectures so most of the class time could be devoted to group discussions.
- 2) The teaching program in health planning was improved and a mimeographed version of a textbook on health planning was prepared. Case material was refined and expanded with data books on each country for which class working groups are assigned to prepare health plans.

3) Overseas opportunities for doctoral students and international health residents were developed.

4) Portions of the grant continued to support the teaching of population dynamics courses in the Department of Population and Family Health and in the Department of Biostatistics.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of International Training
Project Name: Training Program for Measurement of Population
Change: Evaluation of Family Planning Programs,
Vital Statistics and Sample Registration
Surveys
Project No. : 915-11-570-038
PASA No. : IT-1-68- PHS
Began : Fiscal Year 1965
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1970

Objectives and Description:

Through a PASA, the National Center for Health Statistics, PHS, has developed and is administering for AID a training program in vital statistics and measurement of population change for personnel of developing countries. The 7-12 month program includes applied and academic training. Its chief objectives are: 1) to broaden the skills of statisticians in countries where vital statistics and other measures of population growth are lacking or insufficient, in order to obtain data needed in development planning and operations, in family planning, program evaluation, and in activities of Ministries of Public Health, and 2) to provide a thorough grounding in efficient birth and death registration methods and procedure.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$40,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The training sequence extends over a 7-12 month period and may be a degree or non-degree program. The segment conducted at NCHS focuses on the operational and applied aspects of the program. This enables the participants to understand the role of the government in the collection and analysis of data. This segment of the program and the academic portion

at the University of North Carolina or the University of Chicago, are supplemented by field study in state and local health departments in other parts of the United States. In FY 1969, twelve participants from India, Ethiopia, Philippines, Vietnam, Saudi Arabia and Afghanistan were enrolled in the training program which started in September, 1968.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Family Planning Studies Unit
Project No. : 931-11-570-822
Contract No.: csd-1439
Contractor : University of Hawaii
Began : FY 1966
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1969

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the project was the establishment, within the School of Public Health of the University of Hawaii, of a population and family planning unit which would contribute toward the development of family planning programs. Countries in the Western Pacific and Southeast Asian areas are expected to benefit the most from this program. Research is aimed at motivational factors involved in family planning activities.

AID Financing:

There were no new funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The population and family planning unit has been established and offers degree programs with special concentration on population studies and family planning. It serves as a resource center at the University for research, consultation, and short-term training for the field personnel engaged in family planning and demographic studies.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Evaluation of Family Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-580-815
Contract No.: csd-1185
Contractor : Population Council
Began : May 31, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: May 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project carried out by Population Council, Inc. is for the purpose of developing standard criteria and procedures of evaluation for use in large-scale family planning programs.

AID Financing:

There were no new funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

The following publications have been printed and distributed to AID in accordance with the contract:

1. Selected Questionnaires on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice of Family Planning in two volumes, published in 1967.
2. Handbook for Service Statistics and Family Planning Programs, by Ross Stephan, and Watson: First printed in July 1968 and reprinted in November 1969.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Revision of Demographic
Methods Handbook
Project No. : 931-11,570-802
PASA No. : WOH(CA) 7-67
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date; March, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The U.S. Bureau of the Census, through a PASA, is revising and rewriting a book on statistical methods for demographers which is an out-of-print text prepared in 1951 by Professor A. J. Jaffee. Substantive areas included in the book are collection and processing of demographic data, population size and distribution, composition and change, and general methodology.

AID Financing:

There were no new funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Preparation of text is in process. It is expected that the book will be ready for publication in December, 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Research on Family Planning
Project No. : 931-17-580-478
Contract No.: csd-1573
Contractor : Pathfinder Fund
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This is a research contract with the Pathfinder Fund to analyze data collected from 71,900 women in 82 countries who have been provided with IUDs. The study of the effectiveness of a variety of devices and methods is a basic part of this research.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$1,289,000 were obligated for this project:

Progress:

During the past two years the international IUD Program of the Pathfinder Fund has achieved leadership in the evaluation and development of new and improved intrauterine devices. The Center of IUD Competence, which has been established, surveys the world IUD scene, selects IUDs with promising characteristics, combines desirable characteristics, and thus, facilitates rapid evolutionary improvement of IUDs. The Center utilizes the services of more than 100 collaborating investigators in over 40 countries. In its first full year of operation, the program introduced an important improvement in IUD technology, the "M-213" device. This device is reported to have virtually overcome the problem of spontaneous expulsion from the uterus.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Evaluation Studies of an International
Postpartum Family Planning Program
Project No. : 931-17-580-479
Contract No.: csd-1565
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This is a research grant to the Population Council to test, through a large-scale experimental project, the effectiveness of the Council's international postpartum family planning program of providing family planning education and techniques to mothers following childbirth in large hospitals.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$300,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This contract supported nine hospital postpartum programs during 1968 and 1969. In June 1969, the contract was amended to direct it more specifically towards research, and all hospital subgrants have been transferred to Project No.: 931-11-580-812, Contract No.: csd-2155 as they were renewed. An intensive world-wide evaluation survey to be carried out in at least nine different countries has been approved by AID.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Worldwide Grant IPPF
Project No.: 931-13-580-838
Contract No.: csd-1837
Contractor : International Planned Parenthood Federation
Began : October 23, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 31, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project uses the established channel of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) to provide assistance to private voluntary association and organization affiliates to make family planning services and information freely available on a voluntary basis. The project provides (a) financial support for local costs of specific programs and projects including training and personal services, expenses related to the conduct of educational programs and clinical services; and (b) U.S. commodities in support of the activities of the affiliates.

The project functions worldwide except for programs and projects in the Latin American Region, which are funded under a separate LA grant with IPPF/Western Hemisphere.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$4.0 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Information regarding progress could not be obtained for the report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Services, WOH
Project Name: Family Planning Services
Project No. : 931-13-580-807
Contract No.: csd 1870
Contractor : Pathfinder Fund;
Began : January 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: January 18, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The long-range objective of this project is to encourage the development of national family planning programs in the less developed countries. A three-year grant to the Pathfinder Fund enables this agency to provide assistance to groups and individuals not eligible for support from governments, international or other private organizations. Activities to be carried out under this project are:

- 1) to find and select qualified organizations and individuals in less developed countries who are interested in providing family planning services to individuals for whom such services are not otherwise available;
- 2) to train physicians, midwives, nurses, and administrators for work in family planning action programs;
- 3) to supply pioneering organizations and individuals with contraceptives, audiovisual, medical and other supplies, and funds for salaries and other administrative expenses.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$2,500,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

At the end of CY 1969 there were 91 approved subgrants.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Multivariate Factors
Influencing Fertility
Project No. : 931-13-570-818
Contract No.: csd-2153
Contractor : Harvard University
Began : June 25, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: December 25, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project is carried out by a contract with Harvard University and is for the purpose of studying in several countries the degree to which changes in the level of living, fertility, and mortality are interdependent.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The principal investigator has devised a set of intermediate goals, including the determination of the variables with the most influence on fertility behavior and family planning acceptance in less developed countries; the design and pretesting of a questionnaire; the review of potential subcontractors; the design of a methodology and plan for the next phase of the project. The achievement of each of these goals is ahead of the planned work schedule.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Rationale for Population
Policy Guidelines
Project No. : 931-11-570-817
Contract No.: csd-1925
Contractor : National Academy of Sciences
Began : June 27, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is carried out under contract with the National Academy of Sciences and is for the purpose of organizing a series of study sessions to define optimal population policies for economic and social development.

Scholars from a variety of fields related to population are to be brought together to summarize what is known and what needs to be learned about the effects of population composition and change on the following: education, urbanization, family structure, social change, per capita income, savings and investments, political organization, health and health services, the quality of the environment, food supply, employment and composition of the labor force.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$40,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The contractor has established a reasonable timetable to bring together the various experts to present their views. The first meeting was held at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, September 1968. A second meeting is to be held from July 28 - August 9, 1969.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Demographic Services
Project No. : 931-11-570-810
PASA No. : WOH(CA) 10-68
Began : May, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1969, with option for
planned renewal

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under a PASA with the Bureau of the Census, International Demographic Statistics Center, provides for the development of an adequate demographic data system and for the machinery by which data may be evaluated, stored and rapidly retrieved at reasonable cost.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$393,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Facilities had been developed sufficiently by the end of FY 1969 to produce up to ten reports in the next twelve months. The International Demographic Statistics Center had been established to store, retrieve, tabulate, analyze, and project population and family planning data. Population analyses and projections were prepared for Chile, Pakistan and Tunisia. Demographic data for a number of countries were evaluated and will serve as a basis for analytical reports.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Cost-Benefit Analysis and Evaluation of
Pilot Family Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-806
Contractor : Pennsylvania State University
Began : March, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: September, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Pennsylvania State University, through a contract with AID, will develop methodology for the evaluation of costs and benefits of family planning programs, and provide guidelines for the evaluation of ongoing programs. The contractor will provide a set of standards, forms and procedures for cost-benefit analyses of family planning programs. The project is to be carried out in two phases.

1. In an effort to identify the methodological problems associated with cost-benefit analysis, the contractor will (a) conduct complete literature review, and (b) develop a workable model to be used in evaluation.

2. After collecting, cataloguing and analyzing cost and performance data from ongoing programs abroad, the Contractor will complete the detailed empirical study of costs and benefits of family planning, including variations under different approaches.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$6,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Phase I of the contract reported on in October, 1968, presented an analytical review of the literature of cost-benefit as applied to

population control programs, with special emphasis on the evaluation of benefits. Several alternative approaches were discussed and a modified neo-classical economic growth model constructed and explained. Phase II aimed at getting financial and budgetary overview of family planning programs in the developing areas. The full report contains nine chapters and includes detailed reviews of the national programs of India, Pakistan, Korea, Taiwan, Chile and Tunisia with emphasis on the financial side of the program and results achieved so far. The final report was under preparation at the close of FY 1969.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Expansion of Postpartum Family
Planning Program
Project No. : 931-11-580-812
Contract No.: csd-2155
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 28, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 27, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project consists of a grant to the Population Council to support the rapid expansion of the postpartum concept of family planning to more large maternity hospitals in the developing countries.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$750,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In June 1969, all postpartum sub-grants to hospitals initially funded under Project No: 931-17-580-479, Contract No: csd-1565, "Evaluation Studies of International Postpartum Family Planning Program," were transferred to this project as they were renewed. This grant is now supporting thirty-five hospitals and clinics in Thailand, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ghana, Hong Kong, Iran and the Philippines.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: OECD Development Center
Project No.: 931-11-570-827
Contract No.: csd-2166
Contractor : Organization for Economic Cooperation and
Development
Began : June 27, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Indefinite

Objectives and Description:

A grant has been provided to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to support the establishment of a population program development center at the OECD Development Center. Objectives of this project are: (1) to make member countries more aware of the importance of the population factor in economic development and take it into account in drawing up assistance policies; (2) to call attention of donor and recipient countries to the latest developments in the population field; (3) to promote measures which will assist DAC in improving the coordination between bilateral and multilateral aid programs in this field; (4) to put the assembled information at the disposal of countries interested in these problems; and (5) to prepare the way for an effective dialogue between developed and developing countries on aid problems in the population field and to promote to the maximum cooperation and coordination between the various public and private organizations, national or international, concerned with these problems.

ATD Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A conference was held in Paris December 3-5, 1968. Participants included top administrators and researchers responsible for international assistance in the field of population. The conference served two basic purposes. First, it assisted the Development Center in establishing some guidelines for the population program. Second, it constituted the first in what might become a series of regular Center meetings among donors, official as well as governmental, in the population field.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: 1970 Population Workshop
Project No. : 931-11-570-808
PASA No. : WOH(CA)-9-68
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

A Participating Agency Service Agreement with the Bureau of the Census is for the purpose of improving 1970 censuses in the less developed countries by creation of a 1970 Population and Housing Census procedure model for developing countries; and by the promotion of and instruction in the use of the model through a worldwide workshop program.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$158,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A nine-week workshop was held during March-May, 1969, at which the content was aimed primarily at technicians from developing countries who would be planning and implementing the censuses. A model procedural plan developed by the U.S. Bureau of Census under the PASA, New Florencia: A Case Study for the 1970 Censuses of Population and Housing, was presented at the workshop. A similar workshop will be given again in March-May, 1970. In addition, a three-week Executive-Level Workshop is planned for FY 1970 for those officials who have overall responsibility for the census program in their countries.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Communications Workshop in Family Planning
Project No. : 931-11-580-809
Contract No.: csd-1914
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : May 15, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: May 14, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The University of North Carolina was contracted to conduct a workshop for country information officers from East Asia, Vietnam and NESAs countries. Training was to be designed specifically for information officers who have key responsibilities in the population and health fields.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

An information/education/communication workshop was held at Bangkok in December, 1968. Participating were 125 representatives from fifteen countries of East Asia and Near East-South Asia regions, plus delegates from Ghana. UNESCO, the Population Council, the Ford Foundation, and the Pathfinder Fund were also represented. Each country team of participants developed draft plans of work they believed would stimulate understanding and support of family planning in their own countries.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH.
Project Name: Population Information
Project No. : 931-11-590-002
Began : March, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides support for consultant expenditures and other general backstopping costs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$13,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Books and technical materials were purchased for distribution to field missions. In addition, the Population Service AID/W published a report, Population Program Assistance.

NON-REGIONAL: Office of Program and Policy Coordination
Project Name: Population/Economic Growth Analysis and
Presentation
Project No. : 901-11-570-016
Contract No.: csd-1936
Contractor : General Electric Company
Began : June 25, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: August 25, 1969

Objectives and Description:

This project, carried out under a contract with General Electric Company, is designed to formulate suitable analytical models to assist USAIDs and host country organizations analyze certain consequences of differences in birthrates and other demographic rates. The contractor is to formulate suitable models and procedures for analyzing the effects of changes in demographic variables on various aspects of development including: a) rural-to-urban migration and the repercussions thereof, b) the magnitudes of requirements for housing, health, education, welfare and other public services, c) employment opportunities and manpower sources, and d) savings, investment, and productive capacity.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$24,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Five documents, which make up the GE-TEMPO materials on population growth and economic development, were completed by the Contractor and were distributed to USAID Missions and other appropriate agencies.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Human Fertility Patterns -
Determinants and Consequences
Project No. : 931-17-570-824
Contract No.: csd-2151
Contractor : Rand Corporation
Began : June 23, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: December 28, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The primary objective of the project is to obtain a comprehensive analysis of and report on the determinants and consequences of human fertility patterns with broad reference to the formation of AID policy in less developed countries. Specifically needed is more research in countries which have ongoing family planning programs to determine how to measure program effectiveness more precisely, allowing for difference in environmental factors including governmental inputs. The identification and evaluation of important environmental factors contributing to decline in birth rates in these countries is the central problem for accurately evaluating the impact of resources used in the programs. AID has contracted with the Rand Corporation to carry out this project.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Four countries are being investigated: Taiwan, Pakistan, the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The first two countries have priority under the project; the latter two are being analyzed because they are believed to illuminate particular areas of behavioral interaction that could not be analyzed elsewhere.

The draft report on the Taiwan program will be ready late in CY 1969. The preliminary conclusions indicate that the Taiwan family planning program had a substantially greater effect on birth rates than can be accounted for by IUD acceptors alone. Much of this effect may be due to the dissemination of knowledge about traditional forms of contraception.

The second study is exploring the environmental relationships between fertility and mortality in rural and urban households in East Pakistan.

The third study is an investigation of household data for the Philippines. Interrelationships between labor force participation, earnings, migration, marriage, and fertility are being explored.

The fourth study, using data from Puerto Rico, is based on a simultaneous-equations model that accounts for various demographic and economic behavior linked in the family formation process.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Institutional Grant to University of
North Carolina
Project No. : 931-13-570-102
Contract No.: csd-1940
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 19, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of Foreign Assistance Act of 1966 to develop the strongest possible multi-disciplinary competence for research, training and service in the population/family planning field through the Carolina Population Center and substantive departments of the University of North Carolina. The ultimate objective will be to generate important new inputs of technical knowledge, create expert personnel and training capacity for AID personnel and foreign participants, and consultative support for AID in its international assistance efforts in population and family planning activities.

AID Financing:

There were no new funds obligated for this project in FY 1969.

Progress:

Organization of the Center advanced rapidly with the addition of a program and budget committee and seven associate directors from the major disciplines and interests represented in the program. The number of dual appointment faculty associates increased to forty, while the total number of professionals involved in the program from the University and other nearby institutions has risen to ninety-four. Nine new faculty were recruited. The grant payed part of the salaries of fifteen other faculty members thus freeing them for part-time work on population matters. The

AID funds provided twelve new research-associate level positions and helped to cover the costs of another twenty-eight secretarial and clerical level staff. The information reference services of the Center expanded rapidly with such units as the library, the publications program, information retrieval methods, all moving forward.

Educational activities under the grant included a substantial increase in the course offerings from twenty-four to thirty-nine, with a total of ninety-eight students specializing in population, about half of whom were foreigners. Special short term orientation services were provided for one hundred and sixty-six persons. Six conferences and workshops were conducted on Medical Education, Population Systems Analysis, Health Education, International Workshop on Communications, Population Library and Reference Services, and Family Planning in Schools of Nursing. Section 211(d) funds, by strengthening the general capacities of the Center, played an indirect part in extensive research and field program activities that are directly funded from other sources.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Institutional Grant
Project No. : 931-11-570-101
Contract No.: csd-1939
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of FAA Act of 1966 to develop within Johns Hopkins University specialized competency in the population and family planning field and in international health. The University plans to strengthen its educational competence by expanding its teaching capacity, curriculum and opportunities for students' practical experience in international health, population dynamics and family planning as related to the needs of the less developed countries. Further development of research capability in these fields will be an integral part of this institution's program and will be closely related to its educational activities.

AID Financing:

There were no FY 1969 funds obligated for this project.

Progress:

Research continued on field methods for integrating family planning and health services. The largest research project seeks to determine whether improved child health and maternal health services will produce increments in family planning acceptance. The experimental design provides for comparison of different combinations of service inputs into four groups of Punjab villages.

A major effort is being made to define effective ways of using auxiliaries in a health center team in rural health and family planning programs.

Field work on the functional analysis of rural health centers in North India, South India, Turkey and Taiwan was completed during FY 1969. Out of the systems analysis, new patterns of health center services are being proposed and new operations research methodology developed.

Study of variables influencing family planning and demographic trends in a random sample in Lagos, Nigeria was continued.

In multiple parallel studies principles and techniques developed at Johns Hopkins University were being tested in a National Health Planning Program in Chile.

Interactions of nutrition and infections in weaning age Punjabi children were studied.

The present role and future potentials of cooperation with indigenous practitioners in India was studied.

A health survey of Bedouin children in Saudi Arabia was conducted.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Institutional Grant to University of
Michigan
Project No. : 931-11-570-110
Contract No.: csd-2171
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: 1973

Objectives and Description:

A grant was made under authority of Section 211(d) of the FAA of 1966 to develop within the University of Michigan specialized competency in population planning in developing nations. This grant will substantially increase the staff and other resources of the Center for Population Planning in the School of Public Health and will facilitate the participation of other University centers, departments and institutes possessing skills related to the population field. The expanded program at the University will permit additional resources for training AID personnel and foreign participants along with an increase in its potential to assist with research.

AID Financing:

There were no FY 1969 funds obligated for this project.

Progress:

Significant accomplishments during the first year of this project were: the establishment of close working relationships among the various departments of the University resulting in inter-disciplinary approaches to population issues; appointment of new faculty in the Center for Population Planning; the creation of new courses in the population field offered by the Center; and initiation of a series of research projects dealing with population problems in the developing nations.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Research for Development for a Once-a-Month
Birth Control Pill
Project No. : 931-17-580-493
Contract No.: csd-2169
Contractor : Worcester Foundation
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1971

Objectives and Description:

Modern methods of contraception are helpful but not completely satisfactory. Needed is a non-toxic and completely effective chemical or substance which when self-administered by women as a single tablet or capsule would ensure the non-pregnant state at the completion of one monthly cycle. This project supports research of the corpus luteum for the development of such a once-a-month pill. This improved means of fertility control would greatly facilitate extension of family planning in developing countries.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The first six month progress report dated December, 1969 stated that the primary obstacle to further progress is the lack of sensitive and speculative assay for the detection and study of luteo lytic extracts which the contractor is presently attempting to perfect.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Laboratories for Population Studies,
Phase II
Project No. : 931-11-570-861
Contract No : csd-2495
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : Fiscal Year 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Phase II, based on the detailed work carried out in Phase I of this project, consists of the actual establishment of four laboratories for population studies in separate regions of the world. The laboratories will collect population data and experiment with data collection techniques.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$353,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Phase I of this project was completed in the third quarter of FY 1969 under Project No. 931-11-570-825. The University of North Carolina contracted to prepare detailed proposals for establishing two or more population studies laboratories overseas to test population measurement instruments and obtain information under controlled population conditions. Phase II seeks to establish up to four population studies laboratories in separate regions of the world. The laboratories would be affiliated with foreign universities or other appropriate institutions and staffed with trained local personnel. Technical personnel from the University of North Carolina plan to visit selected countries in FY 1970 to investigate potential sites for locating the laboratories.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Conference on Social Work Responsibility
Relating to Dynamics of Population and
Family Planning
Project No. : 931-11-580-862
Contract No.: csd-2483
Contractor : Council on Social Work Education, New York City
Began : June 28, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: December, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Council on Social Work Education, New York City, contracted to plan, organize and conduct a four-day international conference in the United States in March, 1970, on the role of the social worker in population and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$160,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This grant was established late in FY 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Programmatic Grant to Population Council
Project No. : 931-11-570-863
Contract No.: csd-2508
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The Population Council under this grant will assist AID with the following: public information and communication activities; and studies concerning socio-economic factors that can be used to develop population policies and the effects of population growth on economic planning and educational goals. The Council will also assist in defining requirements for additional and better trained specialists in population/family planning programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$1,000,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This grant was made at the close of FY 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Improvement of Population Program and
Policy Design
Project No. : 931-11-570-856
Contract No.: csd-2507
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : May, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1972

Objectives and Description:

Under the terms of this contract, the University of North Carolina plans to perform pilot projects adapting modern methods of organizational analysis to family planning program design in at least four lesser developed countries. Actual family planning program operations will be analyzed, strengths and weaknesses will be identified and appropriate modifications will be tested. The program will aim at working through quasi-governmental technical institutions and agencies which have official acceptance and support and access to field activities.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$435,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The work schedule of the contract calls for field trials to begin in one country by the end of the first year. Exploratory visits to Iran and Thailand were made by contractor's faculty.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Situation Reports on Population Problems,
Policies and Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-858
Contract No.: csd-2515
Contractor : California Institute of Technology
Began : FY 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to increase the overall understanding of the problems associated with population in the context of the particular social and cultural patterns of four selected regions. It provides for four regional researchers, working under the auspices of field staffs of American universities, who will submit six to eight reports per year on various aspects of the population problem in their specific regions, and an annual regional summary of the population situation. These reports will be sent to the California Institute of Technology, which will function as coordinator and compiler of the results. An additional facet of this project will be the funding of small research projects by host country nationals on site.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$405,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969, so no progress report is available.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Methodology for Evaluating Family
Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-580-855
Contract No.: csd-2479
Contractor : Columbia University
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This contract with Columbia University is to provide for incremental costs of an expanded central facility at Columbia, and a series of field teams to develop systems of evaluation for use in family planning programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$88,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969. There was no progress to report at the close of the fiscal year.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH.
Project Name: Accelerated Feedback for the Guidance of Family
Planning Programs
Project No. : 931-11-570-853
PASA No. : WOH(HA)-7-69 PHS/NCDC
Began : May, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This project, conducted under a PASA with the National Communicable Disease Center, PHS, seeks to establish systems for rapidly processing client records with feedback of information to meet the specific needs of the respective levels of the family planning organization. After successful implementation in one or two countries the system would be offered to other countries for implementation in their programs.

AID Financing:

Fy 1969 grant funds totaling \$6,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969, so no progress report is available. The initial activity will be to seek out a specific site for the demonstration of a guidance system and to obtain the agreement of the host country for the establishment of such a system. Following preliminary study of facilities and acceptance of the work plan by the host country, the contractor will take the necessary steps to implement the system and ensure its operation for an additional year after it becomes fully operational.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Training in a System of Evaluation for
Family Planning Improvement
Project No. : 931-11-580-842
Contract No.: csd-2251
Contractor : University of Chicago
Began : June, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1972

Objectives and Description:

A three-year contract with the Community and Family Studies Center at the University of Chicago provides for: 1) the design, support and conduct of training courses in evaluation and improvement of family planning/population programs by means of overseas workshops and seminars in appropriate languages at established regional and in-country centers of population studies and family planning action; 2) the acceleration of present experimental work aimed at solving methodological and procedural problems of evaluation improvement.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$175,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969, so no program is reported for the fiscal year. Plans have been developed to hold three workshops in FY 1970: in East Asia, Latin America, and Near East-South Asia. Each training course will be planned to meet the particular needs of the country and region in which it will be held. The seminars will be conducted by University of Chicago staff personnel and will include other technicians and experts as required.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Grant to International Union for
Scientific Study of Population
Project No. : 931-11-570-839
Contract No.: csd-2258
Contractor : International Union for the
Scientific Study of Population
Began : May, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: April, 1970

Objectives and Description:

AID is providing partial support, along with the U.N. and several Western European governments, for the next General Conference of the International Union for Scientific Study of Population. This is an international non-governmental professional organization made up of leading professional personnel, worldwide, who are interested in population and demographic problems. Conference participants will present a variety of papers and hold discussions directed to many of the basic issues in population/family planning policy and demography.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$10,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The General Conference of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population will be held in London, September 3-11, 1969.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Family Planning Education Through Adult
Literacy Programs
Project No. : 931-11-580-820
Contract No.: csd-2456
Contractor : World Education Inc.
Began : June 4, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 3, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This contract with World Education, Inc. of New York City is to encourage and implement use of population/family planning information in functional literacy programs throughout the developing countries of the world.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$53,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969. There is no progress to report for the fiscal year.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: World Assembly of Youth (WAY) ,
Family Planning Conferences
Project No. : 931-11-570-850
Contract No.: csd-2271
Contractor : World Assembly of Youth
Began : April, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: April, 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to support, through a grant to World Assembly of Youth in Brussels, national and local conferences of young people in the less developed countries to inform them about population problems and to promote family planning.

The general program of the conferences is to include publicity aimed at local areas, local conferences to promote family planning, primarily in rural areas, and follow-up evaluation.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$55,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The first conference was held in India in May, 1969. The India Assembly of Youth, which groups together twelve Indian youth organizations, sponsored the conference.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: The Epidemiology of Outcome of Pregnancy
in Diverse Cultures in Selected Countries
Project No. : 931-17-570-496
Contract No.: csd-2246
Contractor : Johns Hopkins University
Began : May, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: April, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with Johns Hopkins University is for the purpose of conducting epidemiological studies in several countries to ascertain the epidemiology of induced abortions and its relationship to health, fertility levels, fertility control measures, demographic and socio-economic variables.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$194,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969. No progress is reported for that fiscal year. A study is planned for Taipei, beginning in July, 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Determinants of Family Planning Practices
and Attitudes
Project No. : 931-17-570-497
Contract No.: csd-2478
Contractor : Harvard University
Began : June, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1972

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with Harvard University is to conduct studies of the determinants of fertility patterns and family planning practices as a basis for the formulation and evaluation of policy and program planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$106,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Contraceptive Development
Project No. : 931-18-580-512
Contract No.: csd-2491
Contractor : Population Council
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1973

Objectives and Description:

A research contract was signed with the Population Council to develop "a nontoxic and completely effective substance or method that when self-administered on a single occasion would insure the nonpregnant state at completion of one monthly cycle."

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$3,000,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This was a new project signed at the close of the fiscal year. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Research into the Corpus Luteum Function
Project No. : 931-17-580-509
PASA No. : RA(HA)-8-69 PHS/NIH
Began : May, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: May, 1972

Objectives and Description:

Through a PASA with the Center for Population Research, NIH/HEW, this project is to study ways of controlling corpus luteum function leading towards the development of an effective and safe once-a-month contraceptive. Five major areas of study are being covered in twenty-eight separate activities. These areas include such factors as 1) the development of methods; 2) the role of female sex hormones in the initiation and maintenance of each pregnancy; 3) specific means of control of the corpus luteum; 4) target effects of products of the corpus luteum; and 5) the quantitative description of the menstrual cycle.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$1,510,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969, so no progress is reported.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Utilization of Family Planning Services
Project No. : 931-17-580-510
Contract No.: csd-2512
Contractor : Bowman Gray School of Medicine
Began : June, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June, 1970

Objectives and Description:

A research grant was awarded to Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University for a three-year study in two regions of the world to discover factors which motivate families to engage in family planning or those which inhibit this practice. Bowman Gray also will experiment with and evaluate different methods for motivating individuals to practice family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$262,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Preliminary discussions regarding this project were held in March, 1969 with several USAIDs and officials of the Bowman Gray School of Medicine. Sites to carry out the project will be selected early in FY 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: Research on Reversible Sterilization
Project No. : 931-17-580-498
Contract No.: csd-2504
Contractor : University of North Carolina
Began : June 30, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This research contract with the University of North Carolina is to explore simpler and more reversible sterilization procedures. The University will undertake studies on the biologic effects of vasectomy, develop vasocclusion devices and evaluate them pre-clinically and conduct preclinical studies in female tube occlusion. Research will be conducted on animals.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$79,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project was initiated at the end of FY 1969. There is no progress to report.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service, WOH
Project Name: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
Began : Fiscal Year 1963
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this grant to the Population Trust Fund of the United Nations in FY 1969 is to enable the U.N. to develop programs and projects in population and family planning.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$2,500 million were obligated for this project.

Progress:

As of October 1969 approximately \$3.7 million had been contributed to the U.N. Fund for Population activities of which \$3,000,000 was from the United States. Administration of the Population Fund was turned over in 1969 to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), as the central technical assistance and development assistance agency of the U.N. system.

NON-REGIONAL: Population Service; WOH
Project Name: AID/W-Miscellaneous
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The funds obligated for this project are utilized for miscellaneous AID in-house training programs and administrative costs in connection with population services.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$1.426 million were obligated for this project.

Nutrition Projects

Non-Regional
FY 1969

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-11-560-799	Scientific and Technical Committee .		2,000
931-11-560-801	Nutrition Education Material		22,000
931-11-560-804	Scientific and Technical Nutrition Consortium	csd-1915	-
931-11-560-831	Food and Nutrition Technical Services	WOH(AJ) 1-69	105,000
931-11-560-834	Professional Exchange - Travel Grants		29,000
931-11-560-836	Nutrition Testing in Chile	WOH-5-66	-
931-11-560-837	Nutrition Training at Columbia University	csd-1437	69,000
931-11-560-846	Incentive Grants		282,000
931-17-560-457	Study of Liver Disease and Nutrition in Uganda	csd-1435	-
931-17-560-458	Extending Protein Concentrates for Child Feeding by Addition of Inexpensive Simple Nitrogen Sources	csd-1441	30,000
931-17-560-459	Clinical Evaluation of New Protein Sources for the Prevention of Malnutrition	csd-1433	13,000
931-17-560-461	Development of Soy and Coconut-based Foods of High Nutritive Value for use in the Philippines	csd-1815	-
931-17-560-481	Improving Nutritive Value of Cereal-based Foods	csd-1586	70,000

<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Contract or PASA No.</u>	<u>FY 1969 Funds</u>
931-17-560-482	Effects of Extrusion Processing Variables on the Nutritional Quality of Inexpensive High Protein Mixtures	csd-1587	50,000
931-17-560-483	Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour	csd-1805	36,000
931-17-590-486	Conservation Process Fish By-Product	csd-1904	-
931-17-560-492	Nutritional Improvement of Rice by Fortification	csd-2170	-
931-17-560-500	A Practical Approach to the Lysine and Tryptophane Supplementation of Lime Treated Corn	csd-2500	23,000
931-17-560-508	Intestinal Malabsorption Research Project	RA(HA) 9-69	95,000
931-11-590-805	Fish Protein Concentrate Purchase, Evaluation and Testing	csd-1913	47,000
931-11-590-816	Feasibility Study, Korea and Chile, Fish Protein Concentrate Market Supply, Production, Development and Testing	csd-2158	-
931-11-590-845	Evaluation Use AID Procured Fish Protein Concen- trate in Selected Overseas Feeding	csd-2274	24,000
			897,000

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Scientific and Technical Committee
Project No. : 931-11-560-799
Began : Fiscal Year 1967
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee was established to avail AID of the best possible expertise with respect to the application of science and technology in combating malnutrition and to assure the maximum involvement of the private sector concerned with nutrition, food science and technology.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$2,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Committee provides general advice on policies and scientific and technical aspects of program developments. Their advice is also sought in selecting priorities in the selection and development of new or modified program activities. Members of the Committee participated in the Easton, Maryland Conference in May, 1969, adding professional and private sector dimension to that workshop.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Education Material
Project No. : 931-11-560-801
Began : March 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

The objectives of this project are to promote more effective utilization of available foods and better care and feeding of children in less developed countries. The program attempts to provide workers concerned with nutrition education of mothers and children with the tools to make such educational programs more effective. A major goal is the selection of prototype materials that can later be provided by other sources for continuation and expansion of programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$22,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

This project has been effective in providing useful materials to field workers concerned with maternal and child health. One of the most successful items of material distributed has been the Weight and Health Chart. This chart, which has been distributed by AID in French and English and by the Catholic Relief Services in Spanish, has been a strikingly successful tool in generating interest of mothers in the nutrition of their children and has provided a clinically significant guide to the treatment of children suffering from malnutrition. Approximately 750,000 of these charts have been distributed and it is hoped now to encourage other organizations, probably the American Council of

Voluntary Agencies, to take on the production, sale and distribution of this chart in the future. Over 105,000 copies of eleven titles of nutrition aids in three languages have been produced under this activity. In addition, large numbers and a variety of materials have been made available free of cost to AID from a number of sources both within AID and from the other U.S. Government agencies, as well as from the international voluntary and private organizations.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOF
Project Name: Scientific and Technical Nutrition
Consortium
Project No.: 931-11-560-804
Contract No.: csd-1915
Contractor: League for International Food Education
Began: June 12, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: Fiscal Year 1971

Objectives and Description:

Under this project AID finances the League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.), a consortium of scientific societies composed of: the American Association of Cereal Chemists, the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Nutrition, the American Oil Chemists' Society, the Institute of Food Technologists, and the Volunteers of International Technical Assistance. L.I.F.E. provides technical advice and information on nutrition and food science and technology; assists in recruiting experts for special assignments; and stimulates the interchange of ideas, information, and program experiences. The services of the consortium are available to USAIDs, to local governments, voluntary agencies, the Peace Corps, and international organizations.

AID Financing:

There were no FY 1969 grant funds obligated for this project.

Progress:

During its first year of operation, September 1968 - August 1969, L.I.F.E. serviced approximately 120 requests for technical information or for solution of a technical problem. These requests often involved time of expert consortium personnel, which was provided on a non-free basis. The requests came from Argentina, Brazil, Burundi, Ceylon, China,

Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guyana, Honduras, India, Israel, Jamaica, Korea, Malawi, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Zambia.

A second activity of L.I.F.E. was the publication of a newsletter on nutrition/food technology matters. Demand for this newsletter has continued to grow, with the present 2,800 circulation expected to reach 3,500 or 4,000 by next year.

L.I.F.E. has also established an information storage and retrieval system and has developed a roster of food technologists available for consultation.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Food and Nutrition Technical Services
Project No. : 931-11-560-831
PASA No. : WOH (AJ) 1-69 USDA
Began : July 1, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to make available to AID specialized consultant services in applying food technology techniques to the problem of malnutrition through development of overseas technical assistance projects and through research. Work is carried out through a PASA with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$105,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Consultation and support services included the monitoring of projects underway and the development of new projects. The countries assisted were Pakistan, Paraguay, Tunisia, Thailand, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Brazil.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Professional Exchange-Travel Grants
Project No. : 931-11-560-834
Began : FY 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

This project provides travel grants to serve as refresher training for top level LDC nationals, and to foster a closer relationship among the scientific communities and an exchange of the latest technical information in nutrition-related fields. The project also helps make possible conferences in which key problems are identified and an approach to them refined.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$29,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Travel grants were provided for four conferences in FY 1969: the Second Western Hemisphere Conference held in Puerto Rico, August 1968; Second Conference of Latin American Nutrition Society held in Venezuela in September 1968; American Association of Cereal Chemists held in Chicago, April 27-May 1, 1969; and the Institute of Food Technologists held in Chicago, May 11-14, 1969.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Testing in Chile
Project No. : 931-11-560-836
PASA No. : WOH-5-66
Began : Fiscal Year 1968
Estimated Termination Date: March, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Under the PASA, the Nutrition Program, PHS, contracted with the University of California to conduct a study to determine the acceptability and nutritional adequacy in pre-school children and school children of food mixtures developed under the contract by the Department of Food Science and Technology of the University of Chile.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

In FY 1969, acceptability tests using fish protein concentrate-supplemented pasta were set up in an area south of Santiago, Chile, involving 3000 pre-school children. The experimental food was a dried mixture of powdered milk, wheat, sunflower seed meal, and fish protein concentrate. The food was given also to 400 families selected from a low income district. The distribution was initiated in October 1968, and the study is planned for a one-year period. Normal nutritional evaluations are to be made including height, weight, and limited blood and urine biochemistries.

The PASA was terminated in March 1969, when it was decided that AID would continue support through a direct contract.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutrition Training at Columbia
University
Project No. : 931-11-560-837
Contract No.: csd-1437
Contractor : Columbia University
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1969

Objectives and Description:

Under a contract with Columbia University's Institute of Nutrition Sciences, special short-term intensive training in nutrition and food science in the U.S. is offered. Advisory services to help establish nutrition curricula for regional training facilities is provided also.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$69,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The course is well organized and run and has proved to be adaptable to overseas use. Participants from some of the past training programs are now filling significant governmental positions in countries such as Indonesia and Thailand. The contractor has provided also professional comment on curricula for in-country training in Brazil and Thailand and support for a regional training course in Mexico.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Services, WOH
Project Name: Incentive Grants
Project No. : 931-11-560-846
Began : June, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: Undetermined

Objectives and Description:

Small, one-time grants are provided to encourage U.S. voluntary agency efforts to improve nutrition in the lesser developed countries, primarily through nutrition education and improved methods of child feeding. The purpose of each project is to encourage increased host government involvement in promoting good nutrition. Many voluntary agencies are already engaged in related programs and have staff and expertise to expand their activities in the broad field of nutrition.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$282,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

By early April 1969, sixteen project proposals had been submitted. Twelve of the projects were approved for FY 1969 funding. These were in Afghanistan, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Korea, Philippines, Turkey, and the Central American countries. Amounts per project ranged from \$3000 to \$58,500.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Study of Liver Disease and Nutrition
in Uganda
Project No. : 931-17-560-457
Contract No.: csd-1435
Contractor : Harvard University
Began : September 7, 1966
Termination Date: September 7, 1968

Objectives and Description:

This is a research program which was carried on under contractual arrangements between AID and Harvard University. The program was directed toward a study of liver disease and nutrition in Uganda. The objective of the study was to determine the role of environmental factors, particularly dietary hepatotoxins, in causing cirrhosis and/or hepatoma of the liver.

Since these toxins have been found in many common foods grown and extensively used in underdeveloped countries, this research will provide knowledge vital to AID Missions in determining the types of food crops that should be encouraged or the kinds of improvements in crop harvesting, storage and processing that may be necessary to insure the nontoxicity of basic foods such as grains and groundnuts. This knowledge is of concern also in food distribution programs of the U.S., especially as related to grain and peanuts.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was terminated in September 1968 and a final report submitted.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Extending Protein Concentrates for
Child Feeding by Addition of Inexpensive
Simple Nitrogen Sources
Project No. : 931-17-560-458
Contract No.: csd-1441
Contractor : Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Began : June 30, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1969

Objectives and Description:

The project, which is carried out by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP), is designed to test the validity of the concept that protein of high biological value can be extended for children by dilution with inexpensive and simple nitrogen sources. New approaches to the problem of increasing available protein food sources could have a beneficial effect on worldwide AID nutrition programs.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$30,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Results with twenty-one young adults at MIT who were fed milk as a sole nitrogen source indicated that at least 20% of protein could be replaced without affecting nitrogen retention. Similar results were obtained with children at MIT.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Clinical Evaluation of New Protein
Sources for the Prevention of Malnutrition
Project No. : 931-17-560-459
Contract No.: csd-1433
Contractor : British-American Hospital, Lima, Peru
Began : June 27, 1966
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project, which was initiated in 1966, finances a study to evaluate high-protein foodstuffs and concentrates in terms of their effectiveness in supplying protein requirements of malnourished infants and children. Results will provide a resource whereby foodstuffs developed for and/or submitted to AID can be tested critically prior to wide scale use in government or commercial child feeding activities. The British-American Hospital, Lima, Peru is the contractor.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$13,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Clinical evaluation of various protein sources for treating marasmus and kwashiorkor have been carried out and reported on. Additional foods are being evaluated.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Development of Soy and Coconut-based Foods
of High Nutritive Value for use in the
Philippines
Project No. : 931-17-560-461
Contract No.: csd-1815
Contractor : Cornell University
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project, which is carried out under contract with Cornell University, is for the purpose of developing processes for manufacturing soy and coconut-based foods on a scale and of a simplicity appropriate to the socio-economic conditions found in small communities. Studies are to be made of the effects of processing on clinical and nutritional values of the products and on flavor and acceptability.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

A pilot plant for the manufacture of new soy-based products was established at the University of the Philippines, College of Agriculture, and Philippine employees were trained in manufacturing and other processes. A number of soy-based products were prepared and tested for acceptance and work on developing a procedure for making soy milk at the village level was carried out.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Improving the Nutritive Value of
Cereal-based Foods
Project No. : 931-17-560-481
Contract No.: csd-1586
Contractor : Kansas State University
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 29, 1972

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of the research to be carried out under this project is to improve the nutritional value of wheat-based food by supplementation and process modification. This is to be achieved without decreasing the food acceptability to the consumer public in two food deficit areas of the world. The work will investigate the processing and preparative techniques involved in making chappatica and roti (Pakistan), and cous-cous (North Africa), and will determine and measure quality criteria and develop quality parameters. The work will be done by incorporating known nutrition supplements and by determining how milling and other processes may be modified to maximize the recovery and use of nutritionally valuable constituents of wheat that would otherwise be used only for feed.

The supplementation studies will be carried out in three phases: a survey phase at Kansas State University and in Pakistan and Morocco; an experimental phase at Kansas State University involving formulations and processing techniques; and a field testing phase involving acceptability testing also in Pakistan and North Africa.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$70,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

Work on the project, under contract with Kansas State University, was started in January 1968. The survey phase of the research was completed in FY 1968 and samples of protein-rich raw materials were obtained from each of the test areas and were shipped to Kansas State University.

Experiments to determine the best methods of adding high protein supplements derived from indigenous foods in Morocco and Pakistan are underway. The nutritional value of supplemented products and sensory evaluation of the resulting cous cous, Moroccan bread, and other foods are also being investigated.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutritional Service, WOH
Project Name: Effects of Extrusion Processing Variables
on the Nutritional Quality of Inexpensive
High Protein Food Mixtures
Project No. : 931-17-560-482
Contract No.: csd-1587
Contractor : University of California
Began : June 30, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: December 29, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to complement an ongoing project that the University of California is carrying out in Chile. Vegetable-fish protein mixtures are being investigated for use in the feeding of pre-school children, infants, and lactating women.

Investigators are studying the effects of the extrusion processing variables of temperature and pressure and processing time upon the nutritional quality and acceptability of vegetable-fish and other high protein mixtures. The storage stability of the different products is to be examined under typical Chilean conditions utilizing practical packaging materials.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$50,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Wenger extruder has been installed and is functioning. The effects of extrusion processing on acceptability and nutritive value of formulations based on sunflower seed, fish protein concentrate, etc. are being studied. One formulation, Leche Aliu, is being field tested.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Lysine Enrichment of Wheat Flour
Project No. : 931-17-560-483
Contract No.: csd-1805
Contractor : British American Hospital, Lima, Peru
Began : June 27, 1967
Estimated Termination Date: June 26, 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is being conducted to enlarge current knowledge about the amino acid supplementation of wheat flour as a means of upgrading the nutritional value of the flour and its impact in improving diets. The Contractor, British American Hospital in Lima, Peru, is using three different levels of lysine supplementation.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$36,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The most recent results show a notable supplementary effect of lysine in children who receive wheat as the main source of protein in their diets. Even at 0.37% lysine, continued increases in weight gain and apparent nitrogen retention have been observed.

NON-REGIONAL: Agriculture and Fisheries, WOH
Project Name: Conservation Process of Fish By-Product
Project No. : 931-17-590-486
Contract No.: csd-1904
Contractor : Agrarian University, La Molina, Peru
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1971

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to perform research on the development and application of indigenous fishing methods that may permit conservation and better utilization of fishery products.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

During FY 1969 work has been mainly concerned with organizing and developing facilities to carry out the project objectives in Peru.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Nutritional Improvement of Rice by
Fortification
Project No. : 931-17-560-492
Contract No.: csd-2170
Contractor : Harvard School of Public Health
Began : June 30, 1968
Estimated Termination Date: June 30, 1970

Objectives and Description: :

The objective of the project is to evaluate the quantitative and qualitative effect on infants and young children who are fed rice which has been fortified with the limiting amino acids, lysine and threonine. The research, which is to be carried out by the Harvard School of Public Health, will include a survey, animal feeding trials, institutional field demonstration and eventually practical introduction through a study of marketing patterns by which to introduce fortification into the usual commercial channels. The study is to be made in Thailand and the first team is expected to be in the field in January, 1969.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The survey phase of the project has been completed. The protocol has been modified as a result of the survey so that studies will not be attempted in orphanages or other institutions in Thailand. Instead, children in the entire village will be studied. Four villages have been selected for pilot studies.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: A Practical Approach to the Lysine and
Tryptophane Supplementation of Lime Treated Corn
Project No. : 931-17-560-500
Contract No.: csd-2500
Contractor : Rutgers University
Began : FY 1969
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

The aim of this project is to determine how to add lysine and tryptophane to corn at the village mill in Central American countries so it will be acceptable to the consumers.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds totaling \$23,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The project was initiated at the end of FY 1969, so no progress is reported.

NON-REGIONAL: Nutrition Service, WOH
Project Name: Intestinal Malabsorption Research Project
Project No. : 931-17-560-508
PASA No. : RA-(HA)-9-69
Began : June 15, 1969
Estimated Termination Date: June 15, 1971

Objectives and Description:

This project is a biological and physiological research project on efficiency of intestinal absorption of nutrient food products to determine the relationship between malnutrition and gastro-intestinal diseases. It is proposed to measure nutrient losses from malabsorption in human subjects in three different geographical areas of the world.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$95,000 were obligated.

Progress:

This project was approved by the Research Advisory Committee in April 1969 and implemented in mid-1969 through PASA with PHS Nutrition Program. The latter sub-contracted with the University of Rochester for work in Puerto Rico and with the University of Pennsylvania for work in Shiraz, Iran. A third contractor was unable to proceed with the project as planned, so another contractor was being sought.

NON-REGIONAL: Agriculture and Fisheries, WOH
Project Name: Fish Protein Concentrate
Purchase, Inspection and Testing
Project No. : 931-11-590-805
PASA No. : WOH (IE)-11-68-A 3, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries
Department of Interior
Contract No.: csd-1913
Contractor : Alpine Marine Protein Industry, Inc.
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project's purpose is to obtain a quantity of acceptable fish protein concentrate for use in overseas feeding programs to determine its potential usefulness and degree of acceptability. The PASA provides for inspection of contractor's plant facilities and testing of the fish protein concentrate produced.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$47,000 were obligated.

Progress:

No progress occurred in FY 1969. The contract is expected to be terminated in FY 1970 because the contractor has been unable to deliver acceptable quantities as scheduled.

NON-REGIONAL: Agriculture and Fisheries, WOH
Project Name: Feasibility Study, Korea and Chile, on Fish
Protein Concentrate Market Supply, Product
Development and Testing
Project No. : 931-11-590-816
Contract No.: csd-2158
Contractor : General Oceanology, Inc.
Began : FY 1968
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

The purpose of this project is to execute a market feasibility study to develop information useful for investment decision-making relative to establishing a fish protein concentrate industry in Chile and/or Korea.

AID Financing:

No FY 1969 grant funds were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The Korea study is complete. It was concluded that indigenous production should not be recommended at this time due to lack of needed cheap resource. However, fish protein concentrate was found to be useful to fill the protein gap that exists. The contractor's preliminary report on Chile shows that positive indications exist for indigenous production. The report is expected to be completed later in FY 1970.

NON-REGIONAL: Agriculture and Fisheries, WOH
Project Name: Evaluation of Use of AID-Procured Fish Protein.
Concentrate in Selected Overseas Feeding
Project No. : 931-11-590-845
Contract No.: csd-2274
Contractor : University of California
Began : FY 1969
Estimated Termination Date: FY 1970

Objectives and Description:

This project is designed to make available to AID an inter-disciplinary team of experts to evaluate the use of AID-procured fish protein concentrate.

AID Financing:

FY 1969 grant funds amounting to \$24,000 were obligated for this project.

Progress:

The contract was signed the end of FY 1969, so there is no progress to report.

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Africa Region
June 30, 1969 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>CAMEROON</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Bruce Peters, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	John P. McEnany	PHS
<u>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Neal H. Ewen	PHS
<u>CHAD</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Russell Charter	PHS
<u>DAHOMY</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Jeannell A. Ray	PHS
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Niels H. Poulsen, M.D.	AID
Public Health Physician	John D. Fouts, M.D.	AID
Public Health Nurse	Esther Mooneyhan	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Lawrence Cowper	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Epidemiology)	Samuel Putnam	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Herbert Schloming	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Roger Grenier	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Delbert Gertstenberger	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Raymond Mathney	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Bernard Feinstein	PHS
<u>GABON</u>		
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Jay Friedman	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct hire, PHS and Census Bureau only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

GHANA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	David Melchinger, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Marion Newberry	PHS

GUINEA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Donald Malbery	PHS

IVORY COAST

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Operations Officer	Harry Godfrey	PHS

KENYA

Population Census Advisor	Stephen E. Goldman	AID/Census Bureau
Data Processing Advisor	Ernest M. Moore	AID/Census Bureau

LIBERIA

Chief Public Health Advisor	Arthur Shelamer, M.D.	AID
Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	David M. Thompson, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Dennis Olson	PHS
Liberia Medical Center Project - PASA/PHS		
Project Director	George Berg, M.D.	PHS
Hospital Administrator	Louis Gordon	PHS
Sanitarian	David Moses	PHS
Sanitarian	Bruce Adams	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Isom Herron	PHS
Administrative Officer	Timothy Shea	PHS
Business Manager	Hugh Quigley	PHS
Training Officer	Leland Fairbanks, M.D.	PHS
Pharmacist	Albert Ripley	PHS
Personnel Director	Frank Lawler	PHS
Health Records Librarian	Sarah Plummer	PHS
Chief, Engineering Services	Perry Tennison	PHS
Secretary	Sonja Pollard	PHS

MALAGASY

Well Driller	Herbert C. Gregory	AID
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MALI

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Medical Officer	Pascal Imperato, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Mark LaPointe	PHS

NIGER

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Medical Officer	Logan Roots, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Anthony Masso	PHS

NIGERIA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Benin

Operations Officer	Paul Bond	PHS
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Ibadan

Operations Officer	Lloyd Wade	PHS
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Kaduna

Medical Officer	John Pifer, M.D.	PHS
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Medical Officer	Richard Arnold, M.D.	PHS
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Operations Officer	Clara Jones	PHS
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Operations Officer	William Shoemaker	PHS
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Operations Officer	Robert Evans	PHS
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Operations Officer	Robert Hogan	PHS
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Jos

Operations Officer	George Stroh	PHS
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Lagos

Medical Officer	Stanley O. Foster, M.D.	PHS
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Operations Officer	James E. Donoho	PHS
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Sokoto

Operations Officer	David C. Bassett	PHS
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Vom

Public Health Advisor (Veterinarian)	Wellington Moore, Jr.	PHS
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Regional Field Headquarters

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Lagos

Chief	George I. Lythcott, M.D.	PHS
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Deputy Chief	Ralph H. Henderson, M.D.	PHS
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Administrative Officer	James West	PHS
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Assistant Administrative Officer	Gerald Flanders	PHS
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Supply Management Officer	John W. Greenley	PHS
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Statistician	Hillard Davis	PHS
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Health Educator	Gordon Robbins	PHS
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Virologist	Nathaniel Rothstein	PHS
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Secretary	Catherine Vaughn	PHS
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SENEGAL

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project -	PASA/PHS	
Operations Officer	Robert Helmholtz	PHS
Operations Officer	Lesley Jenkins	PHS
Operations Officer	Edward Musante	PHS

SIERRA LEONE

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project -	PASA/PHS	
Medical Officer	Donald Hopkins, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	James Thornton	PHS

TOGO

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project -	PASA/PHS	
Operations Officer	Andrew Agle	PHS

TUNISIA

Health Administration Advisor (Nutrition)	Nassib Hemaïden	PHS
Health Education Advisor (Family Planning)	Herman O. Marshall	AID

UGANDA

Computer Programmer	Elmer Moore	AID/Census Bureau
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UPPER VOLTA

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication Project -	PASA/PHS	
Medical Officer	Christopher D'Amada, M.D.	PHS
Operations Officer	Thomas Leonard	PHS

Project Support Staff

Measles Control-Smallpox Eradication - PASA/PHS
National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
Atlanta, Georgia

Director, Smallpox Eradication Project	J.D. Millar, M.D.	PHS
Acting Evaluation Officer	William H. Foege, M.D.	PHS
Program Management Officer	Billy G. Griggs	PHS
Administrative Officer	Fay B. Hendricks	PHS
Supply Management Representative	W.L. DesPrez	PHS
Statistician (Mathematical)	Donald L. Eddins	PHS
Statistical Assistant	Mary Anne Lysle	PHS
Virologist	John Noble	PHS
Microbiologist	Mary Loggins	PHS
Microbiologist	James Rich	PHS

Project Support Staff

Laboratory Technician	Bernard Lourie	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Harmon Evans	PHS
Laboratory Technician	James Freemont	PHS
Administrative Clerk	Linda C. Tefft	PHS
Travel Assistant	Jane M. Cooley	PHS
Chief, Operations Area/A	James W. Hicks	PHS
Clerk Typist	Judith Elaine Lockhart	PHS
Secretary (Stenography)	Hilda S. Westmoreland	PHS
Secretary (Stenography)	Nina A. Novak	PHS
Secretary (Dictating Machine Operator)	Evelyn F. Harrison	PHS
Clerk (Dictating Machine Operator)	Caroline S. Stancil	PHS
Secretary (Stenographer)	Joan F. Davenport	PHS
Secretary (Dictating Machine Operator)	Shirley R. Kaufman	PHS

Project Support Staff

Liberia Medical Center - PASA/PHS
Health Services and Mental Health Administration, PHS
Washington, D.C.

Project Coordinator	Richard Uhrich, M.D.	PHS
Nurse	Nancy Dean	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Naomi Hughes	PHS

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Africa--AID/Washington

Chief, Public Health Division	Arthur C. Curtis, M.D.	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Frank Elder	AID
Program Officer (Operations)	Minerva W. Harrison	AID
Special Assistant to Director AFR/ID	Julius S. Prince, M.D.	AID
Special Assistant to Director AFR/ID	Jean Pinder	AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

East Asia Region
June 30, 1969 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>KOREA</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Sidney B. Clark	AID
Population Officer	William Worcester, Jr.	AID
<u>LAOS</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Charles L. Weldon, M.D.	AID
Public Health Physician	Patricia A. McCreedy, M.D.	AID
Public Health Dental Advisor	Lawrence F. Becker	AID
Medical Technologist	Donald A. Dougan	AID
Medical Technologist	James H. Willis	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Earl E. Reynolds	AID
Public Health Physician	Walter J. Majewski, M.D.	AID
Public Health Nurse	Herlinda H. Castro	AID
Medical Technician	Conrad L. Goodman	AID
<u>PHILIPPINES</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	H.P. DeLien, M.D.	PHS
Communications Resources Advisor (Population)	Edward D. Mark	AID
Administrative Assistant (Population)	Eleanor A. Kinney	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	John Mason	PHS
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor	Donald Woods	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Raymond Collins	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Equipment)	Carlos Pereira	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Jack Graves	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Operations)	Thomas Nestor	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Philip Smart	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Michael Sinsko	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	Vaughn Stapleton	PHS
Malaria Specialist (Operations)	John Tabor	PHS
<u>Regional Offices</u>		
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Regional Evaluation Office		
Regional Evaluation Officer	Myron Lee, M.D.	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Malaria Eradication Training Center

Chief Training Officer	Henry Kroening	PHS
Training Officer	Thomas McGowan	PHS
Training Officer	Richard Darsie	PHS

THAILAND

Director	John E. Kennedy, M.D.	AID
Deputy Director, Public Health	William S. Smith	AID
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Francis J. Murphy	AID
Public Health Advisor (Nonmedical)	Theodore Wilson	AID
Public Health Advisor (Family Planning)	Bruce D. Carlson	AID
Sanitary Engineer	William Neave	PHS
Sanitarian	Harold G. Lierly	AID
Sanitarian	Joseph F. Gmyrek	AID
Sanitarian	Bruce R. Chelikowski	AID
Health Education Advisor	Alton Wilson	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Frederick W. Michael	AID
Public Health Nurse	Norma B. Brainard	AID
Public Health Nurse	Beverly Ann Fry	AID

Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS

Chief Malaria Advisor	Mark Beaubien, M.D.	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Tabor	PHS
Malaria Advisor	James Sellers	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Carl Vickery	PHS
Malaria Advisor	George Stein	PHS
Malaria Advisor	William Chin, M.D.	PHS
Malariologist	Donald Scheer	PHS

Program Support Staff--Bureau for East Asia--AID/Washington

Assistant Director of East Asia Technical

Support, Public Health	James K. Shafer, M.D.	AID
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U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Latin America Region

June 30, 1969 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>BRAZIL</u>		
Chief Public Health Advisor	Eugene Campbell, M.D.	AID
Public Health Advisor	John A. Lewis, M.D.	PHS
National Water and Sewerage Project - PASA/PHS		
Sanitary Engineer	Edgar Jeffrey	PHS
Sanitary Engineer	Alfred Williamson	PHS
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Malaria Advisor	Richard Shaw	PHS
Malaria Advisor	James Thompson	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Supply)	Jesse Hobbs	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	James Bartlett	PHS
<u>COSTA RICA</u>		
Population Officer	Earl Huyck	AID
<u>ECUADOR</u>		
Malaria Advisor	Donald Green	PHS
<u>EL SALVADOR</u>		
Public Health Advisor (non-medical)	Vernon Scott	AID
Health Education Advisor	Perez H.E. Morales	AID
Central America Malaria Eradication Research Station		
Director	Donald Pletsch	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Ann Obert	PHS
Entomologist	Samuel Breeland	PHS
Entomologist	Lawrence Lewallen	PHS
Epidemiologist	Robert Lawrence	PHS
Medical Technician	Morris Price	PHS
Chemist	Charles Miller	PHS
Research Biologist	Joseph Austin	PHS
Program Management Officer	Kenneth Willey	PHS

1/ Includes AID direct-hire and PHS only.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>GUATEMALA</u>		
Public Health Advisor	James C. King, M.D.	PHS
<u>ROCAP</u>		
Public Health Advisor	Frederick J. Vintinner	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Eloy Barreda	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Richard Loomis	PHS
<u>HAITI</u>		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Hans Otto Lobel, M.D.	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Entomology)	Charles O'Connor	PHS
Administrative Officer	Robert Blair	PHS
<u>HONDURAS</u>		
Population Officer	Louis Gardella, Jr.	AID
<u>JAMAICA</u>		
Audiovisual Officer	Nancy Dammann	AID
<u>NICARAGUA</u>		
PH Advisor (non-medical)	Albert Grego	AID
<u>PANAMA</u>		
Public Health Advisor	Eugene A. Gillis, M.D.	PHS
<u>PARAGUAY</u>		
Public Health Advisor (Food for Peace)	Anthony Kranaskas	AID
Malaria Eradication Project - PASA/PHS		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Ortiz Bula	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Elliot Murphy	PHS
<u>Project Support Staff</u>		
Brazil National Water Supply and Sewerage, and Bolivia Self-Help Community Water Supply - PASA/PHS National Center for Urban and Industrial Health Washington, D.C.		
Staff Engineer	Edwin Hockman	PHS

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
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Project Support Staff (Continued)

Family Planning Education and Communications, PASA/DHEW
Office of International Health
Washington, D.C.

Health Educator	Peggy Pentz	PHS
-----------------	-------------	-----

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Latin America--AID/Washington

Chief, Health Division	David Frost, M.D.	PHS
Social Development Officer	Nadene Saxton	AID
Program Officer, Population	Edward Keenan	AID
Health, Population and Nutrition Advisor	Herbert Dalmat	PHS

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Near East and South Asia Region

June 30, 1969 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>INDIA</u>		
Director, Population, Labor and Area Development	John Cool	AID
Program Officer	Morris Blumberg	AID
Demographer	James Maslowski	AID
Demographer	G. Immerwahr	AID/Census Bureau
Medical Educator	William Beasley, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Henry Chuck	AID
Health Education Advisor (Family Planning)	Emma C. Bivens	AID
Social Science Advisor (Family Planning)	M.R. Jordan	AID
Public Health Nurse Advisor	Margaret Racz	AID
Public Health Nurse Advisor	Shirley Middleton	PHS
Social Development Information Advisor	W.R. McIntyre	AID
Nutrition Advisor	C.W. Puttkammer	AID/AG
Chief Malaria Advisor	Edgar A. Smith	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Administration)	Edward Mau	PHS
Regional Malaria Advisor	Robert Scholtens	PHS
<u>JORDAN</u>		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Jalil Karam	PHS
<u>NEPAL</u>		
Chief Malaria Advisor	Alan Steffan	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Sui-Fong Chen	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Henry Jankowski	PHS
Malaria Advisor	John Kaiser	PHS
Malaria Advisor	David L. Pitts	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Thomas Vernon	PHS

PAKISTAN

West Wing

Chief Public Health Advisor

Willard H. Boynton, M.D.
AID

Medical Officer

Alda G. Holliday, M.D. AID

Sanitary Engineer

A. Dale Swisher AID

1/ Includes AID Direct-hire and PASA personnel with PHS, Census Bureau and Department of Agriculture.

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date.

Public Health Administration Advisor
Statistician (demography) Advisor

Von C. Yoder
Harold A. Pederson

AID
AID/Census
Bureau

Nurse Advisor
Population Advisor/Research and Evaluation
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor
Malaria Advisor (transportation)
Malaria Advisor (supply)

Anne Middlemiss
Scott Edmonds
Merrill Wood
Morland Carter
Allen Norton

AID
AID
PHS
PHS
PHS

East Wing

Chief Public Health Advisor
Health Education Advisor
Assistant Chief Malaria Advisor
Malaria Advisor (transportation)
Malaria Adviosr
Maintenance Officer, SEATO Cholera Laboratory

Jean F. Rogier, M.D.
Blanche Armstrong
G. Edwin Washburn
Kenneth Jones
Junial Bailey
Mark P. Tucker

AID
AID
PHS
PHS
PHS
PHS

TURKEY

Population/Family Planning Advisor

H. Renteln, M.D.

AID

NESA Regional

Colombo Plan Advisor, Ceylon (Population)

John B. Edlefson

AID

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Near East and South Asia--AID/Washington

Population Program Manager
Population Program Manager
Population Program Officer
Program Analyst (Population)
Program Analyst (Population)
Public Health Administrator and NESA
Cholera Coordinator
Public Health Advisor

Ronald W. Jones
Ruth Fitzmaurice
Scott Brandon
Michael Reardon
Robert Layton
Richard Parsons
John Raber

AID
AID
AID
AID
AID
AID
AID

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

VIETNAM
June 30, 1969 2/

<u>Location and Position</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Employer</u>
<u>SAIGON:</u> Headquarters		
Office of the Assistant Director for Public Health		
Chief, Public Health Office	Richard Coppedge, M.D.	AID
Assistant Chief, Public Health Advisor	William Oldham, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Advisor	Jack Faircloth	AID
AID Liaison Officer	John E. Burns	AID
Health Advisory Services Division		
Assistant Chief, Public Health Advisor	John S. Moorhead, M.D.	PHS
Health Administration Advisor	Wendell Spurgeon	AID
Hospital Administration Advisor	Richard L. McWilliams	AID
Pharmaceutical Advisor	Robert Millard	AID
Medical Services Branch		
Chief Medical Officer	Dorothy Glenn, M.D.	AID
Medical Advisor	David V. Brown, M.D.	AID
Provincial Medical Service Advisor	Joe D. Heath, M.D.	AID
Medical Education Advisor	Lawrence Pratt, M.D.	AID
Nurse Advisor	Florence Pirnie	PHS
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Gloria M. Gallo	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Betty J. Heyne	AID
Assistant Nurse Advisor	Theresa Dupuis	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Virginia Hammond	AID
Chief Laboratory Advisor	Sidney Gaines	AID
Nursing Education Section		
Nurse Education Advisor	Mary K. Wade	PHS
Nurse Education Advisor	Jean Marie Moore	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Elizabeth Hale	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Mary K. Giles	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Maybelle Sacher	AID
Nurse Education Advisor	Barbara Wolf	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Section		
Nurse Advisor	Charles B. Thompson	AID
Nurse Advisor	Sally L. Maxwell	AID
Nurse Advisor	Theresa V. Sheehan	AID
Nurse Advisor	Rose A. Britanak	AID

1/ Includes AID direct hire and PHS only

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date

Medical Care and Hospitals Branch

Hospital Construction Advisor	Joseph P. Salvo	AID
Medical Engineer Technician	William H. De Camp	AID
Nurse-Midwife Advisor	Ling Skorven	AID
Medical Technician Advisor	E. Reynolds Breyley	AID
Medical Technician Advisor	Everett C. Johnson	AID

Public Health Services Branch

Health Administration Assistant	Joseph W. Jacobs	AID
Public Health Advisor	Clayton Miracle	AID
Health Education Advisor	Daniel Sprague	AID
Health Education Advisor	Samuel Taylor	AID
Health Education Advisor	Joseph Burchette	AID
Communications Resources Advisor	C. Graham Eddy	AID

Environmental Sanitation Section

Sanitary Engineer	Wilfred Gilbert	AID
Sanitarian	Joel D. Hodge	AID
Sanitarian	Willard Johnson	AID
Sanitarian	Ervin J. Frank	AID

Preventive Medicine Section

Communicable Disease Control Advisor	Robert Juni	AID
Medical Technologist	James A. Schill	AID
Medical Technologist	Adam Fry	AID
Malaria Advisor	John Stivers	PHS
Malaria Advisor (Spray Operations)	Robert Taylor	PHS

Health Management Division

Health Administration Advisor	William E. Paupe	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Margaret M. Pilkington	AID

Management and Support Branch

Public Health Advisor	Walter Krause	AID
Public Health Advisor	Marshall E. Harris	AID
Public Health Advisor	Roy Bailey	AID
Public Health Advisor	Robert L. Jordan	AID
Public Health Advisor	John W. Wiles	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Marjorie Roberts	AID

Plans and Program Evaluation Branch

Public Health Advisor	Elizabeth K. McManus	AID
Public Health Advisor	Roy D. Newman	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Dale C. Gibb	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Edward A. Golda	AID
Public Health Statistician	Leland Lucas	AID

Logistics Advisory Division

Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Equipment Advisor
Medical Equipment Advisor
Automotive Equipment Advisor

James Boyer AID
Joseph F. Balser AID
Thomas B. Stewart AID
Robert G. Reynolds AID
William H. Riggs AID
Joseph T. Russell AID
Veto J. Marlette AID
Neil J. Cameron AID
Thomas J. Caffrey AID
Maurice E. Lobby AID
Russell M. Smith AID
Charles E. Auge AID
Robert E. Long AID
Max F. Krakauer AID
Martin J. Molohon AID

DANANG, Region I

Medical Officer
Medical Officer
Medical Officer
Medical Officer
Public Health Advisor
Health Education Advisor
Nurse Advisor
Nursing Education Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Staff Nurse
Staff Nurse
Staff Nurse
Staff Nurse
Nurse Anesthetist
Nurse Anesthetist
Public Health Staff Nurse
Public Health Staff Nurse
Medical Technologist
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Health Administration Assistant
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Automotive Equipment Advisor

Merrill M. Shutt, M.D. AID
Carl M. Voyles, M.D. AID
Isaiah A. Jackson, M.D. AID
John V. Connelly, M.D. AID
Robert F. Hooper AID
Steven W. Alexander AID
Mary A. Fullerton AID
Catherine C. Brophy AID
Jane M. Mady AID
David J. Glennon AID
Randoline Stenslie AID
Helen Byerlein AID
Alice M. Tyler AID
Florence M. McKenna AID
Barbara A. Svitlik AID
Joan L. Ketchan AID
Mary E. Kent AID
Afton Miller AID
Sophia Fuchs PHS
Gilda Deluca AID
Ann Vishansky AID
Joseph C. Coy AID
Wilson S. Adams AID
Harold B. Rice AID
Dennis G. Barker AID
Sterling R. Cale AID
John F. Fox AID
Clifford L. Yarmon AID
Frederick W. Fuss AID
George J. Stuck AID

NHA TRANG, Region II

Medical Officer
Medical Technologist
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Malaria Advisor
Health Education Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Equipment Advisor
Automotive Maintenance Advisor
Public Health Laboratory Advisor
Health Administration Assistant
Health Administration Assistant
Nurse Advisor
Staff Nurse
Staff Nurse
Nurse Anesthetist
Nurse Anesthetist
Nurse Anesthetist
Public Health Staff Nurse

James M. Lynch, M.D.	AID
Mary P. Wessler	AID
Frank B. McNease	AID
Eftin V. Strong	AID
John Sexton	PHS
Earnest Takahashi	AID
James Smith	AID
David Davian	AID
Jose M. Homs	AID
James L. Ashley	AID
James W. Lawrence	AID
Vern E. Toler	AID
Walter V. Taber	AID
Allen H. Finlay	AID
David L. Buckles	AID
McBert Higgenbotham	AID
Nancy Tigar	AID
Lynne Wilowski	AID
Virginia L. Nelson	AID
Harriette V. Beasley	AID
Carol C. Hess	AID
Flora Moore	PHS
Deborah Hyland	AID

BIEN HOA, Region III

Medical Officer

Hospital Administration Advisor
Health Education Advisor
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Sanitarian
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Medical Supply Advisor
Health Administration Assistant
Nurse Advisor
Nursing Education Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor
Staff Nurse
Public Health Staff Nurse
Public Health Staff Nurse
Public Health Staff Nurse
Public Health Staff Nurse

Edward S. Vanderhoof, M.D.	AID
Louis F. Nedopad	AID
Charles Debose	AID
Jimmy M. Sinks	AID
Curtis C. Anderson	AID
James R. Cumiskey	AID
John Massey	AID
Kenneth Junger	AID
William A. Sweeter	AID
Floyd E. Strathern	AID
John H. Thomas	AID
Margaret M. Pointek	AID
Marion H. Mosher	AID
Helen Lebiz	AID
Jessie Roskoski	AID
Barbara Baden	AID
Maryanne Dombkowski	AID
Mary Sahn	AID
Nancy Moroso	AID
Alyce S. Yabutani	AID
Carol Donnelly	AID
Marie T. Kirby	AID
Anita T. Drapeau	AID

CANTHO, Region IV

Medical Officer	John Hock, M.D.	AID
Sanitarian	Joseph Higuera	AID
Health Education Advisor	Margaret Reed	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Allen T. Thompson	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	James Langston	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Albert A. Brill	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Russell C. McCoy	AID
Medical Equipment Advisor	Johnny R. Joplin	AID
Automotive Maintenance Advisor	James A. Dermody	AID
Medical Technologist	Isadrow Martinez	AID
Nurse Advisor	Mary L. Kennedy	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Hazel Flynn	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Linda Leatherman	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Barbara Wolfer	AID
Hospital Nursing Service Advisor	Elizabeth B. Moore	AID
Nurse Midwife Advisor	Irene Sandvold	AID
Staff Nurse	Joan C. Farley	AID
Staff Nurse	Rosemary Kustra	AID
Staff Nurse	Marsha McLeary	AID
Staff Nurse	Generose C. Boegemann	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Alexandra Salomonson	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Mary L. Doan	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Helen L. Harkins	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Bernice M. Brady	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Carmella V. Johnson	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	Imogene Harlan	AID
Nurse Anesthetist	William Brock	AID

SAIGON: PREFECTURE

Medical Officer	Troy J. Beeler, M.D.	AID
Health Administration Assistant	Noel Windsor	AID
Health Education Advisor	Brenda R. Rosen	AID
Medical Supply Advisor	Herbert Redman	AID
Sanitarian	Willard C. Johnson	AID
Nurse Advisor	Mitzi Wilson	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Margaret Connell	AID
Public Health Staff Nurse	Constance Collins	AID

Program Support Staff--Bureau for Vietnam--AID/Washington

Chief, Health Division	Malcolm Phelps, M.D.	AID
Deputy Chief, Health Division	Ray Greenlaw	AID

Domestic Project Support Staff - Worldwide Program - PHS

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

National Communicable Disease Center
Atlanta, Georgia

Malaria Eradication, PASA WOH(HA) 2-66

Office of the Chief

Program Chief	Robert Kaiser, M.D.	PHS
Assistant Program Chief	Andre J. Lebrun, M.D.	PHS
Visiting Scientist	David T. McKenzie, M.D.	PHS
Writer - Editor	Harriet Lovejoy	PHS
Malaria Advisor	Raymond T. Laird	PHS

Program Management Office

Program Management Officer	Stuart Kingma	PHS
Program Analyst	George Routan	PHS
Administrative Officer	Mildred Gresham	PHS
Budget and Fiscal Clerk	Dorothy Sheffield	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Carlene Kitchen	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Patricia Newton	PHS
Administrative Assistant	Marilyn Roberts	PHS

Field Programs Branch

Deputy Chief (Acting Chief)	George Bevier	PHS
Assistant Chief	David Holden, M.D.	PHS
Field Program Officer	John McDowell, M.D.	PHS
Field Program Officer	Donald Johnson	PHS
Field Program Officer	David Bonnet	PHS
Field Program Officer	Russell Fontaine	PHS
Field Program Officer	Robert Sholtens	PHS
Field Program Officer	Stanley Glenn	PHS
Epidemiologist	Donald Mitchell, M.D.	PHS
Biostatistician	Ladene Newton	PHS
Staff Assistant	Carlene Kitchen	PHS
Statistician	Imogene Knight	PHS

Research Section

Chief	Kenneth Quarterman	PHS
Research Officer	John McDowell	PHS
Research Officer	Donald Johnson	PHS

Serologic Diagnosis of Malaria, PASA RA(HA) 5-68

Parasitologist	Henry M. Mathews	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Janet Fried	PHS
Laboratory Technician	Marianna Wilson	PHS
Laboratory Aide	Catherine L. Oliver	PHS

Malaria Eradication Research, PASA RA(HA) 7-00

Research Entomologist	Werner L. Jakob	PHS
Research Entomologist	Richard W. Fay, M.D.	PHS
Research Entomologist	Myron J. Willis, M.D.	PHS
Research Biologist	Elmo M. McCray	PHS
Senior Scientist	Robert T. Taylor, M.D.	PHS
Biological Technician	Mary Crawford	PHS
Biological Technician	Bernard Smith	PHS
Biological Technician	John Olson	PHS
Research Chemist	Richard E. Cline	PHS
Research Chemist	Fred C. Churchill	PHS
Chemist	James E. Woehst	PHS
Chemist	Mary B. Goette	PHS
Physical Science Technician	Lee M. Alderman	PHS
Physical Science Technician	Freedra Stanford	PHS
Sanitary Engineer Director	Jens A. Jenson	PHS
Research Chemical Engineer	David B. Weathers	PHS

National Center for Health Statistics

Training Program for Vital Statistics and Measurement of
Population Change, IT-1-68

Training Unit Chief	Clara E. Councill	PHS
---------------------	-------------------	-----

Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service

National Center for Urban and Industrial Health

Criteria and Guidelines for ATD Community Water Supply Programs, PASA TCR 3-67

Sanitary Engineer	Robert Harris	PHS
Staff Engineer	Lamar Hubbs	PHS

U.S. Staff for AID Activities 1/

Non-Regional Project and Domestic
Program Support Staff

June 30, 1969 2/

Domestic Program Support Staff

Office of War on Hunger, AID/Washington

Health Services

Director	Lee Howard, M.D.	AID
Research Advisor	Joe L. Stockard, M.D.	PHS
Program Coordinator	Alfred Davidson	AID
Malaria Eradication Officer	Melvin E. Griffith	PHS
Public Health Administrator, Malaria	Amos Worthington	AID
Sanitary Engineer	Arthur Holloway	AID
Technical Information Officer	Evelyn Shockey	AID

Nutrition Service

Director	Martin Forman	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Radcliff Robinson	AID
Nutrition Advisor	Joyce M. King	AID
Program Analyst	Amy Pound	AID

Population Services

Director	Reimert T. Ravenholt, M.D.	AID
Deputy Director	George Coleman	AID
Chief, Program Implementation Division	Irene B. Walker	AID
Assistant Reports Officer	Dorothy Jacobson	AID
Chief, Program Development Division	E.R. Backlund	AID
Deputy Chief, Program Development Division	William B. Johnson	AID
Program Coordinator	James C. Meem	AID
Program Analyst	Kay O. Patterson	AID
Chief, Manpower and Research Division	Joseph A. Cavanaugh	AID
Deputy Chief, Manpower and Research Division	Milton D. Lieberman	AID
Program Officer	Charlotte G. Ellis	AID
Chief, Population and Program Analysis Division	Harald Frederiksen, M.D.	PHS
Deputy Chief, Population and Program Analysis Division	James W. Brackett	AID

1/ Includes AID direct-hire, PHS, and SRS

2/ Personnel on duty as of this date

Population Services. (Continued)

Demography Analyst	Thomas C. Lyons	AID
Demography Analyst	Ellen K. Curtis	AID

Technical Consultation and Support Staff, PHS and SRS

Office of International Health
Washington, D.C.

Chief, Technical Resources	S. Paul Ehrlich, Jr., M.D.	PHS
Administrative Officer	Nancy Robinson	PHS
Accounting Technician	Jerome Rutkoski	PHS
PASA Officer	Virginia Harris	PHS
Public Health Analyst (Part-time)	Jean Pease	PHS
Country Profiles Analyst	Paul O. Woolley, M.D.	PHS
Research Assistant	Candace Perry	PHS
Chief Sanitary Engineer	Leonard M. Board	PHS
Chief Health Education Advisor	Mary Jo Kraft	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Janet Anderson	PHS
Health Education Advisor	Walker Williams	PHS
Communications Media Specialist	Florence Thomason	PHS
Chief, Nurse Advisor	Elizabeth Hilborn	PHS
Nurse Advisor	Dorothy Sutherland	PHS
Nurse Midwife Advisor	Evelyn Johnsen	PHS
Disaster Relief Coordinator	Virginia Worsley	PHS

Health Services and Mental Health Administration

Nutrition Program

Regional Medical Programs Services
Washington, D. C.

Chief, International Unit	Jacques M. May, M.D.	PHS
Deputy Chief, International Unit	Gerald F. Combs, M.D.	PHS
Program Analyst	Donna McLellan	PHS
Technical Writer- Editor	Peggy Neach	PHS

Epidemiology Program

National Communicable Disease Center
Atlanta, Georgia

Surgeon	Fredrick Rubin, M.D.	PHS
---------	----------------------	-----

National Institutes of Health, Bureau of Health Professions Education
and Manpower Training

Foreign Students' Education Branch
Washington, D.C.

Chief	William Wilson	PHS
Assistant Chief	Russell Uphoff	PHS

Foreign Students' Education Branch (Continued)

Program Specialist	James Bozek	PHS
Program Sepcialist	Elizabeth Darden	PHS
Program Specialist	Ernest Kennard	PHS
Program Sepcialist	Dorothy Stacey	PHS
Program Specialist	Daniel Swinney	PHS
Administrative Officer	Mabel Purcell	PHS
Supervisory Travel Assistant	Catherine S. Robertson	PHS
Travel Clerk	Erma Pinder	PHS

National Library of Medicine

Washington, D.C.

Three man years of service during FY 1969. Not restricted to three individuals.

PHS

Office of Personnel, PHS

Washington, D.C.

Lump sum of \$12,000 provided in FY 1969.

Social and Rehabilitation Service

International Activities

Nutrition Consultant	Andromache Sismanidis	SRS
Training Officer	Hester Curtis, M.D.	SRS
Training Officer	Rose Alvernez	SRS

GLOSSARY

AHA	American Hospital Association
AHEAD	American Health Association for African Development
A.U.B.	American University of Beirut
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CELADE	Latin American Center for Economic and Demographic Studies
CELAP	Latin American Center for Population and the Family
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CERES	Center for Economic and Social Research
CIAP	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
CRL	Cholera Research Laboratory
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CY	Calendar Year
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America (U.N.)
FAA	Foreign Assistance Act
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FY	Fiscal Year
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IPPF/WHR	International Planned Parenthood Federation/Western Hemisphere Region
IUD	Intrauterine Device
L.I.F.E.	League for International Food Education
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOH	Ministry of Health

NCDC	National Communicable Disease Center, PHS
OCCGE	Organization of Coordination and Cooperation for the Fight Against the Great Endemic Diseases, Africa
OCEAC	Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa
ODECA	Organization of Central American States
OPEX	Operational or Executive Personnel
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PASA	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PHS	Public Health Service
PUMAR	Rural Mobile Health Program
ROCAP	Regional Office for Central America and Panama, AID
RTAC	Regional Technical Aids Center, AID
SAF	Special Armed Forces, U.S. Army
SEAMES	Secretariat of Southeast Asia Ministers of Education
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SIECA	Common Market Secretariat
TB	Tuberculosis
TDY	Temporary Duty
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	United States AID Mission
WHO	World Health Organization
WOH	Office of the War on Hunger, AID